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JOURNAL, REFORMS.

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NCE: orders must, in all RS & WELLS, REET, NEW YORK.

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 963.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVERANT WITH DEATH

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL."

TS 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the haws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the orinciples of popular representation, of a reven

delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XIX. NO. 25.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1836. Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech a orderen, the Abolition of Slavery, together with relates to the Abolition of Slavery, together with reach documents on the subject as have been transmitted by his Excellency to the Legislature, he referred to a Joint Special Committee; and to a Joint Special Committee; and Messrs. Moseley, of Newburyport, of Worcester, and

CORBET, of Worcester, and Lucas, of Plymouth, are appointed. Sent up for concurrence. I. S. CUSHING, Clerk. IN SENATE, Jan. 20, 1836.

Concurred:
And Messrs. Lunt and Chapin are joined. CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

COMMONWEATH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was refer-ed so much of the Governor's Message as relate the Abolition of Slavery, together with certain documents upon the same subject, communicated to the Executive by the several Legislatures of Virginthe Executive by the several Legislatures of Virgin-ia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Al-abum, transmitted by his Excellency to the Legis-laure, and hereunto annexed, have considered the same, and ask leave, respectfully, to submit the fol-REPORT:

Your Committee have devoted to this momentous subject, the deep and serious attention which its merits obviously demand. The intense interest which the question is exciting throughout the whole country; the requirement of our great national computer straining research for the herislative proceed. country; the requirement to but gets indicate proceedings of other States; the common bonds of sympathy, interest, and brotherhood, which connect the various sections of the Union, could none of them fail of due weight in our minds. But your Commith in the earnest and united appeals of the several Legislatures above-named, to m to meet the whole question promptly and fairly, and to respond, in the most explicit manner, to the strong demands which they make upon the jus-Your Committee feel themselves called upon en-

tirely to disclaim the opinion, if it any where pre-vails, that the consideration of this matter is to be avoided by them, in consequence of its exciting nae. They feel that the time has arrived for its con sideration; that it cannot and ought not to be avoided; that it ought to be met at its outset by all the powers of manly and intelligent minds; and that every day's delay only hastens the progress of those tremendous consequences, which it is the duty of every good citizen to deprecate, and, by every honns in his power, to endeavor to avert.

The language of the various documents in the cossession of the Committee is such as needs no comment to vouch for its sinceity. The citizens of the slaveholding States evidently consider it the most important political question which could be presented to their minds. They believe, and state, that the tendency of the proceedings of certain abolitionists, and abolition societies, in the Northern States, is to unsettle the character of their slave pop dation, and to prepare the way for all the horrors of as servile insurrection. In case of such an event, however the master might be able eventually to overpower the slave, it is certain that it could not be effected without the great pecuniary loss and ruin of many; without an immense sacrifice of their own lives, and of the lives of those most dear to them; without the frequent commission of the worst crimes which fill up the black catalogue of human enormities. The mind revolts at once from such a specta-cle. It is difficult to conceive how a humane man can regard an event like this as possible, without the profoundest sentiments of unningled horror. It is not, perhaps, material to the question, whether the apprehension be well or ill-founded; (!) or whethbest judges in the case, look upon it in this light, and call upon us, by every motive which ought to influence our conduct, to afford them such relief as

it is in our power to offer.

The question which first presents itself, as to the right of the non-slaveholding States to interfere at all in the existing relations between master and slave, is a point so well understood, that it is hoped argument need be submitted to the Legislature pon this part of the subject. Whatever emotions uch a view may excite in the mind of the philanthropist, the right of the master to the slave is as undoubted as the right to any other property. It is renized by the well understood admissions of the stitution. It is recognized by the laws of the and, and the tribunals of Justice; and any attempt, whether direct or indirect, (!) to deprive the slavesolder of his property, is a violation of the fixed aws of social policy, as well as of the ordinary rules of moral obligation. (!!) If slavery be an evil, the slaveholder declares to us that it is no evil of his own ting, but that he is able and willing to endure the burden, and neither seeks nor desires any interthe burden, and neither seeks nor desires any intervention of ours. If it be a sin, he is equally ready to incur the entire responsibility; and will not submit to our interference, because it can bring nothing to him and his but disaster and roin. Above all, his argument (and it would seem to be unanswerable) is, that the property is his area; if I) and that no man that the property is his own; (!!) and that no man or body of men can impair its security, without doing him the deepest injustice and wrong. One would think this might be sufficient to satisfy the most ardent friend of abolition in the world. (!!)

The abolitionist, however, alleges on the other hand, that his received. hand, that his motives are entirely misapprehended, and that it is no part of his desire or intention to produce those terrible results which are the imputed consequences of his conduct. He states it to be his consequences of his conduct. He states it to be his wish, not to operate upon the feelings of the slave, but to affect the mind of the master, by arguments and appeals, addressed to his moral and religious sensibilities. If such be the case, it would seem that the means employed are singularly inappropriate to the proposed end. The argument, however, at best, is entirely fallacious in its nature; although, if, as it were charitable to hope, it deceives the abolitionist himself, it can surely deceive no one else. It is too plain to be denied, that the kind of publications which have issued from the abolition press, early to the conduct. He starts it to the low that the designation of the skew to confidence that the confidence of the skew to confidence that the confidence of the skew to the confidence of the control of a supplication of the confidence of the skew to the skew

will never consent. It were unreasonable to expect it. No hastery exhibits any such instance. No describe the consent of the property of the p

the though principles of public liberty, upon which he justifies his own motives and conduct. The condition of slavery even where through the condition of slavery even where the more condition is commisted that it is own deliberate conclusions, upon this or any other subject. Indeed, a recurrence to the fundation of the condition will show at once, that the power of making laws is no nearly conditions that the power of making laws is no nearly even the collection upon matters of public moment. Especially, if the weight of its influence be requisite, in order to restrain licentiousness, the results, in the opinion of your Committee, could be more plain. The right of free discussion, which some say may be infringed by any legislative action, is understood by extravagant and into the discussion of many exciting subjects, it would prove one of the deepest curses that could possibly befal any country. (!!) The truth is, that the unlimited exercise even of legal rights may be not only inexpedient, but improper in the extravagant and which might belong to them, would not only congruent to consider how they will answer the observation of that oath, by promoting or countenancing which the possibly befal any country. (!!) The truth is, that the unlimited exercise even of legal rights may be not only inexpedient, which are nevertheless larged. And, indeed, whoever has reflected much upon the original property. (!) and all its legal rights.

The property of the weight of the individual property of the common perils and triumphs of our ancesses of the solution of this respectively, the proposed, by rivetting the chain more strongly to the neck of the security of all the better enditions of the security of all the better e

vene those well known principles of public liberty, that they are also Americans. (!) However they may upon which he justifies his own motives and conduct. regret the condition of slavery every where through Your Committee differ entirely from this doctrine. (!!) out the world, they have no sympathy with that dis-

to exist between the several States of this Union; and a tending permanently to injure, if not altogether to subvert, the principles of the Union itself; and lelieving that the good expected by those who excite its discussion in the non-slaveholding States, is, unter the circumstances of the case, altogether visionary, while the immediate and future evil is great and certain; does hereby express its entire disapprobation; the does hereby express its entire disapprobation; in which the successful rich man is permitted receptral measures pursed by such as agitate the question; and prevented from leading the people onward. The man Hudson, the great railing does hereby express its entire disapprobation; in which the successful rich man is permitted receptral measures pursed by such as agitate the question; and patronage into gentility by our aristocracy. The Broughams and the Lyndhursts, and 'plain John Campbell,' as he once called himself, now Lord Campbell, and a host of legal titles, are instances of the

all those fumultuous and riotous proceedings everywhere, which have arisen from the agitation of this usestion; and, believing that the good citizens of this continuous and riotous proceedings everywhere, which have arisen from the agitation of this usestion; and, believing that the good citizens of this them as Idlers upon the Bees of the future generation of workers. hority of the laws, and for the preservation of the sublic peace, this Legislature carnestly recommends and demands that, by their influence and example, and by their quiet and peaceable demeanor, they will to all in their power to prevent the recurrence of such scenes; and it enjoins upon all magistrates and dvil officers, the firm and faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to them, to maintain order and decorum, and to uphold the dignity of the Common-

GEORGE LUNT.

# The Liberator.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

upon principle; but he is the great organ of what (borrowing a term from you) may be termed the 'dollar-loving interest.'

It will not be long ere we shall cultivate cotton in the East Indias, and that will at once excite the monied interest to invest large capital in its production there, if, as it is confidently believed, it can be cultivated cheaper there than it can be bought of you. Our empire in the East is becoming too large to render it safe for us not to attach the people by introducing freedom, and giving them rights more rapidly than we have hitherto done; and the moment we

them privileges as the consideration of confining their trade to the mother country, insist upon going their trade to the mother country, insist upon going to the cheapest market, and the monied interest in any colony will become by necessity the ruling interest. Commerce, the desire to exchange, will always seek the thing it most desires in return. We have a saying, that 'the ruling passion is strong in death;' and in commerce, the ruling passion is the cheapest and easiest mode of exchanging what we have for what we want; and if government do not yield to the good sense of the thing, the smuggler comes in and teaches them, and ultimately the desire is too strong for the government, and it either yields or is thrown off.

West Indies and Canada, the question will probably ripen first. Either way, as it strikes us here, slavery

fution of these United States as the most sacred and inestimable political inheritance which could have been transmitted to us by our ancestors, looks indignantly upon every thing calculated to impair its permanency; and that we deem it our high duty to maintain the Union which it secures, at every hazard, and by every sacrifice, not inconsistent with our known duties as men, citizens and Christians.

Resolved. That this Legislature distinctly disavows Resolved, That this Legislature distinctly disavows say right whatever in itself, or in the citizens of this Commonwealth, to interfere in the institution of domestic slavery in the Southern States; it having expensive slavery in the Southern States; it having expensive station, it having been recognized by that instrument; and it being strictly within their own keeping.

Resolved. That this Legislature resembles are converted as pirations would result in new institutions, suited to the increased knowledge of the world. They offer in a selfish and now useless feudalism, on inducement to the prosperous merchant and successful lawyer, or trader, to stop short in his career onwards, to step out of his class into the noblesse, and to seek for respect by intermating into their families. and it being strictly within their own keeping.

Resolved, That this Legislature, regarding the agitation of the question of domestic slavery as having already interrupted the friendly relations which ought to exist between the several States of this Union; and as tending permanently to injure, if not altogeth.

Ashburton, and the Barings, and the Peels, are illustrated in the several states of the several states of the Union; and as tending permanently to injure, if not altogether. Campbell, and a host of legal titles, are instances of the Resolved, That this Legislature entirely disapproves way in which our aristocracy manage to absorb into

EDWARD SEARCH. Yours,

The following is the article referred to by our attentive correspondent :--

From the London Times.

There never was any public object that excited such enthusiasm in England as the suppression of slavery and the slave trade. With all due deference to Mr. Cobden, we may assert that pointer the Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this report and these resolves to the executive of those States which have addressed us upon the subject.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE LUNT.

Slavery and the slave trade. With an one once to Mr. Cobden, we may assert that neither the repeal of the Corn Laws, nor Financial Reform, nor any popular movement of later years, was so assiduously prosecuted, so enthusiastically supported, had so great, so powerful, and so religious an organization reports all clusses of the community, as that tion amongst all classes of the community, as that which was directed against the traffic in slaves. Now that many of the inducements which formerly existed have lost their charm, and that the real consequences of that great measure stand forth, stripped of the illusions with which not philanthropy and piety, but imagination and credulity, once invested them, it may be difficult for us of a later and soberge generation to realize the intensity of corposes the London, May, 1849.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR—I send you enclosed, a long extract from the 'Times,' London newspaper, on the subject of slavery. You can use what portion of it you please, or throw the whole into the waste basket. I thought you would like to see that this important subther large will be subject of the abolition of the British slave trade—who commenced public life by voting with Grentylle for the abolition of the British slave trade—who commenced work devoted to the thought you would like to see that this important subject was exciting the attention of leading minds here.

Our attempt to put down the slave trade by force of arms is apparently utterly useless, and the enormous expense to which the country has gone in the unsuccessful execution of this mode of suppressing this great wickedness is drawing men's attention to other modes of realizing the abolition. You will see, in the last paragraph of the article, the opinion which is entertained by a large section of the public here—that when once slavery is modified, experience teaches us it will soon be destroyed.

The writer of this paragraph is no lover of liberty upon principle; but he is the great organ of what the principle and the British slave trade—will be distincted to the slaver trade by force of the British slave trade—will be British slave trade—will be distincted to the whose official abilities have been engaged in attempts to suppress on every sea the cruel traffic which still supplies the stamps to suppress on every sea the cruel traffic which still supplies the labor markets of Cuba and Brazil. To men of this stamp, blessed with such recollections, and exulting in such triumphs, it is hopeless to address a word on the vanity of the schemes which they have planned, or on the fruitfulness of the negotiations in which the Southern Baptist Convention recently held at Charleston, a committee to whom the subject was referred, reported in favor of memorializing the Legislatures of the respective States for the extirpation of colonies of colonies.

ducing freedom, and giving them rights more rapidly than we have hitherto done; and the moment we raise the natives from slavery to comparative freedom, that moment their minds and their wants will enlarge, and they will become customers instead of dependants.

I observe that our statesmen and writers are getting uneasy about Canada, and the idea that she will one day become a part of your Union is constantly obtunding itself upon those who give attention to colonial questions. It will be impossible, if we have perfectly free trade,—and the struggle for it is daily increasing,—that we shall retain old colonies in subjection.

They will necessarily, if we can no longer give them privileges as the consideration of confining their trade to the mother country, insist upon going intates when all tenders and stressed which are easily deducible from its effects. But we question whether the world at large takes the same views of the subject. We do not, indeed, know what an Exeter Hall agitation might do have gone on year after year expending vast sums of money, and, what is of fair greater moment than money, the lives of brave men, in unavailing efforts to put an end to the slave-trade; the number of slaves exported from the coast of Africa is greater than it was in 1807; the horrors of the middle passage are more than doubled; the loss of life, both among the slaves themselves and our own crews, is frightful; and we have gained nothing but the certainty of continual bickerings and disputes with for-

eighbors; that her energies are inspired by the maevolence of jealousy, and the lust of power, not by he love of liberty or mercy. 'For how comes it,' hey ask, 'that after all the brave words which her they ask, 'that after all the brave words which her orators, preachers and statesmen have thundered forth against slavery and slave-owners, her statesmen and people, after the show of a temporary delay, have resolved to deal only with the slave-owner, and purchase the sugar made by the unholy toil of the oppressed slave? If the philanthropy of England is sincere, let her cease to soil her hands with the produce of slavish labor. If her economy is sincere, let her put an end to expensive armaments, which succeed only in annoying and worrying foreign States, but which do not succeed in stopping the exportation or diminishing the misery of slaves. Such language is not uncommon in Paris, Madrid, Rio, or Havana, and to us it seems not very unreasonable.

Amid the failures of costly armaments and unintelligible treaties, we are compelled to fall back upon a hope which the lapse of time will probably realize; and the realization of which can only be retarded by violent acts or hot-headed counsels.

We believe, for our own part, that an event of

We believe, for our own part, that an event of startling importance will within a few years give an entirely new aspect to the condition of the slave an entirely new aspect to the condition of the slave trade. Already the American papers have announc-ed that it is in the contemplation of some leading statesmen of the republic to introduce a modification of slavery. When once slavery has been modified, our of slavery. When once slavery has been modified, our own experience warns us it will soon he destroyed. With the abolition of slavery in the United States will come the suppression of slavery elsewhere. The Americans, when they have won that most hardfought of victories, the victory over the interests and selfishness of their own slave proprietors, will really have stricken the most fetal blow at slavery and the slave trade throughout the whole of the Western hemisphere. The negroes of British West India free, the negroes of the United States free, and the slaves in Mexico free,—what power in the Western world will be so rash as to import Africans within world will be so rash as to import Africans within the dangerous contiguity of their liberated countrymen? We say nothing of the occupation of Cuba. Were the design of annexing that most fertile of the Antilles carried into execution, it could only be done by the consent and under the auspices of the aboli-tionist party in the States. And if Cuba were not annexed, still the proximity of the Southern States and the British West Indies would itself be fatal to and the British West Indies would itself be fatal to any attempt at importing regroes into that island. In either case, the slave traffic must, before a few years, become a perilous undertaking within view of American or English possessions; and even now,—it seems to us,—nothing would be so dangerous to those who carry on the traffic, as the wholesale and unlimited exportation of slaves to countries within purview of governments which have abolished or are about abolishing slavery, and within the vicinity of a great multitude of human beings just rising up from the protracted torpor of a loathsome and detested bondage. Let the free blacks of the British West Indies be but doubled in numbers—let the negroes of Virginia, Carolina and Alabama be emancipated, and a very few years would suffice to create ipated, and a very few years would suffice to create a negro party in the colonies of England and the States of America which should be a far more form-

Rev. Mr. Dargan, of S. C., said, that on that Committee he represented South Carolina; that views appeared most important to them all. years, his own mind had been troubled by th years, his own mind had been troubled by the responsibility taken on themselves by our State Legislatures to prevent God's Word being read; that it was a high-handed measure. He begged of brethren to consider the step proposed, and to remember the injunction, Do unto others, &c. Place yourselves and your children in the place of our blacks; see yourselves deprived of the ability to read God's Word; what would be your feelings? Besides, it is a fact universally known, that the law is evaded, that many masters encourage their servants in learning to nany masters encourage their servants in learning to ead; some of his own could read, and he rejoiced n it. The fact is, the law is a dead letter, and a oul stain, and had better be removed from the stat-

tes.
The Hon. Thomas Stocks, of Georgia, said, that the report contained sentiments which he approved, but which he believed could not be reduced to practice; that the Legislatures would regard it as an interference; that he was in the Legislature of Georgia at the time that the law was passed in that State, and that from Milledgeville down, there was not a dissenting vote.

Rev. B. M. Sanders, of Georgia, chairman of the

Committee, said, that he was desirous the report should occupy its proper position. It speaks respectfully of the laws, but affirms that the law is wrong, and suggests what are its defects; it could not treat a law more respectfully. It would be a constraint view of the report to take other views of it. The can be no doubt that the law has failed. naintain it, when it can avail nothing to do so, unless t be put in execution? The dignity of the law is it be put in execution? The dignity of the law is disregarded, and the interests of the country injured. What benefit can there be in a law which the most orderly trample on—a law which begets a spirit of rebellion? If there be any obligation resting on this body to do any thing for lost sinners, he maintained the position, that there were no individuals who demanded more of us [than the blacks]. If it is our duty to instruct, it should be done in the best manner. We must not only preach, but also toach them to read. He said that if it were necessary to maintain slavery by this means, he doubted the proposition that it was a divine institution. The same argument would prove too much. It would tend to keep us from teaching our children to read, lest

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From the Louisville Examiner.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN CASSIUS M. CLAY AND GEORGE R. MCKEE. LANCASTER, (Ky., ) May 28, 1849.

Massas. Entrons: This has been a great day for the friends of emancipation in old Garrard. By in-vitation of a portion of the citizens of this county, vitation of a portion of the citizens of this county, Capt. Cassius M. Clay addressed the people to-day in the Court-house in this place, in one of the most powerful and impressive speeches I ever heard from any man on any subject. The appeal which he made to the slaveholder and non-slaveholder in behalf of emancipation, was not only able, but earnest and elemancipation, was not only able, but earnest and elemancipation. wept for a quarter of a century, were melted into tears by his pathos and eloquence in vindication of the right of the poor man to his home in his native Kentucky, and the higher and inalienable right of Kentucky, and the nighter and manehable right of every man of every color to himself and his own labor. The cause of emancipation has no abler advocate in the State, and but few, if any, so well and thoroughly acquainted with the subject. History, , statistics, political economy, indeed, all ches of learning, as they are connected with or relate to this great subject, are perfectly familiar to him, and are readily brought into requisition in his advocacy of the great principles involved in its dis-cussion. Mr. Clay demonstrated from irrefragible cussion. Air. Clay demonstrate from the states were far in advance of Kentucky in all her physical and moral developments. In railroads, canals, colleges, school-houses, churches, asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, hopitals for the sick and or, in agricultural productions and agricultural in nevolent and charitable enterprises—in a word, in every thing which constitutes national greatness and prosperity, the slave States are far, very far behind this great disparity between the free and slave States was to be ascribed to the institution of slayery, as the great prominent and controlling cause. So convincing were his arguments that I heard strong pro-slavery men declare they believed the truth of

pro-slavery men declare they believed the truth of them could be no longer denied.

The slavery advocates of the county put up Geo.

R. McKee, Esq., to reply to Capt. Clay. Mr. McKee is a man of talent, of great wit and humor, and tells well many and very laughable anecdotes. He created a great laugh, made many assertions, touched upon the prejudices of the people, especially slaveholders, but could not, and scarcely attempted to many assertions. to answer or refute the arguments of Mr. Clay. McK, made a plausible, pleasant, laughable but such as will serve no good purpose to his party in this great crisis. Mr. McK. treated his adversary ith politeness and respect, and throughout conduct-l himself well.

At the call of the audience, Capt. Clay replied in

perfect extinguisher of Mr. Mck. He tur the gentleman his own battery of anecdotes, and fairly defeated him in his own field, where he has won so many laurels. I had feared that Mr. McKee had got the Captain, but here Mr. Clay was perfectly at home with every wright. got' the Captain, but here Mr. Clay was perfectly at home with every variety of anecdote to illustrate his own and his opponent's positions. Mr. Clay's reply was more powerful in argument and in true eloquent feeling, though fraught with anecdote, than his opening speech. It was the only time I ever saw Mr. McKee 'looked whipped,' and all his friends looked as though they sympathised with him. A slaveholder and proslavery man said to me: 'Sir, that was a great speech of Cash's—it can't be beat. He spoke the truth boldly, like a man. It's all true, and no man of sense, with a spark of conscience left, will man of sense, with a spark of conscience left, will leny it.' He said he believed the truth would yet pre vail, and slavery would end, and as he could not set all his negroes free, he would sell some of them, and all his negroes free, he would sell some of them, and that pretty soon. This same gentleman appealed to a neighbor who came up, to know if Clay did not speak the truth, and nothing but the truth? The man said it was a great speech. I didn't know Cash Clay was so great a man—'That is not what I asked you; I asked if it was the truth.' The gentleman replied, 'To be honest, I can't deny it, and nobody the control of the contr else, it was the truth.' The same man continued to say, 'Everybody knows I am a friend to George Mc e: I am for him and have always been, I like him but I never before saw a man so badly whipped—he couldn't stand at all with Clay.' I doubt not many couldn't stand at all with Clay.' I doubt not many, very many men were this day convinced of the truth of the great principles advocated by Mr. C. I feel assured with the best reason, that this speech has made some new friends of emancipation. It was heard by a large audience. Our Circuit Court commenced its session to-day, and the people were here from all purts of the county, and all of the adjoining counties. The truths this day spoken forth so boldly in behalf of Emancipation and the rights of man, will yet produce their fruit.

The friends of emancipation have much reason to

The friends of emancipation have much reason t hope for success here. The cause, I believe, is growing every day. If the Emneipationists of the county unite their strength upon their candidate, with the candidates now on the track, they will succeed. Indeed, if they continue to grow as they have for a few in the support of a candidate, there is reason to lieve they can carry the county in spite of slavery and the influence of rich pro-slavery men. Some of the pro-slavery candidates in this county

and in other counties are opposed to the open clause They are unwilling that the majority of the Legisla ture shall recommend alterations and amend the Constitution, and a majority of the people ratify or reject. They are unwilling that the poor man, the non-slaveholder, shall have an equal voice in this great matter as themselves—they are fixing it down so that the poor man and non-slaveholder hereafter can't touch this subject of slavery, however great oburden it may be to them and the State. If they can get a provision that amendments are to be made by a vote of two-thirds, they think themselves safe as the strength of the slaveholders and such as the can influence, will hereafter always give them the control of the Constitution. This is a great outrage upon the great principles upon which our Gove ment and its institutions are based. It is opposed t every principle of Democratic Republicanism; an if the people understand their rights, they will main tain them, and scout the advocates of such principles from the candidacy. A majority should govern. Will the people deny it? Will they deny it to themselves? No never! Then less than No, never! Then let them see who the elect to the Convention. Let them see to it that a Constitution is not merely for a slaveholding Aristoc Yours, &c.

The 'Garrard Banner'-a pro-slavery paper speaking of the debate above mentioned, says:

'The debate throughout was one of the most teresting to which we have ever listened. It was conducted in a spirit of harmony and personal friend-ship. All who attended were doubtless well paid hip. All who attended were doubtless wen passion their time and trouble. After these gentlemen concluded, Col. Hall Anderson was called for, who responded in a few brief and appropriate remarks the attacked Mr. Clay's positions with great force. He attacked Mr. Clay's positions with great force and carnestness, and showed them to be utterly fal lacious and unfounded to the most careless observer Here closed the debate, but we feel that it is due to Mr. Clay to say that he made an able effort—one

which will long be remembered by our citizens. He is doubtless a man of talent and true courage—and is actuated by the purest motives by feelings of po triotism and humanity; but, like many other greatmen, we think that he is wrong upon this question. We believe that the doctrine which he advocates, it We believe that the doctrine which he advocates, it carried into operation, would be productive of the worst consequences—that it would destroy the peace and happiness of our community, and make Kentucky the land of recreancy, dishonor and shame; and per h ips endanger this glorious Union.' (!!)

At the recent Emancipation Convention in Ken tucky, Cassius M. Clay pertinently asked-

What if it be true that the politicians and mone power be against us? Will our silence bring then to us? No, sir. They were against us in '98. They have been against us for fifty years; they have grown strong from our supineness, and powerful because our inaction. The last Legislature put its leade heel upon us while we slept. Thank God, the touc heel upon as white we slept. Thank God, the touch of that heel has broken our slumber. I have looked to the coming of this day with the deepest, the profoundest solicitude. It is but yesterday that I was denounced as a disturber of the peace—yesterday we were threatened with the halter—to-day we speak in the capitol of the State, and we may speak and be heard in every part of the State. The tongoe is given free to speak the language of the heart. This to speak the language of the heart. This is a mighty progress in the cause. It is but the fee-ble foreshadowing of the great results in store for us. Talk to me about party alliances! Have not the par-ties forgotten their allegiance to the right in all things, to fasten upon the country this curse of sla-very? Tis but the other day that the bans were colchated in Fayette, between Whig and Democrat, the responsibility to rest on him alone. Beyond this that slavery might be perpetuated! Shall we, sir, be bound down by old party ties, while our adversaries are forgetting or forsaking every thing for slavery? The party in favor of freedom is growing every that slavery might be perpetuated! Shall we, sir, be bound down by old party ties, while our adversaries are forgetting or forsaking every thing for slavery? The party in favor of freedom is growing every where. It has broken through party restraints at the North. It will do so here.

second section of the article:

ligations as restraining the exercise of our moral duties. They therefore refuse to go any farther than is required by the Constitution. Their sympathies are with the slave—such is the ordained law of the human intellect. We cannot suppress the feelings of our nature. We cannot look with indifference upon the panting fugitive as he flies from bondage. We will not do it. We receive him into our houses, we feed and clothe him, and treat him as a man. We inform him, teach him his rights, and point him to that immortality which awaits him. Sir, our people know their constitutional obligations on this subject. It is useless to say to them that it is their duty to obtain it. Our blood, our treasure, was freely shared with you in making the acquisition. We gave it up to you without reserve. You said it would become a theatre for the intrigues of abolitionism. Your slave population might be endangered without it. We united with you again, and gave you back, by legislation and arms, what you had lost a quarter of a century before by diplomacy. We have now acquired free territory. We know their constitutional obligations on this subject. It is useless to say to them that it is their duty to assume the character of bloodhounds, and give chase to him who is fleeing from the land of chains and tears. No, sir, they have neither sympathy nor respect for the slave-catcher. We look upon him as a moral pestilence, a legalized pirate. We will not admit him to our dwellings; we drive him from our premises. We regard him as unworthy to associate with any portion of our race.

that in their districts the master who pursues his slave is treated with hospitality and respect. They further said their people aided the master in tracking out the trembling object of his pursuit. It is due to candor that I should assure southern gentlemen that no such beings reside in my district. They would find no associates there. In the language of that eminent patriot, Mr. Gerry, we hold that 'we have nothing to do with slavery in the Sades; but we will be carried to land it as against the response when the control to the carried to that territory, by Southern men, who does not more taken to that territory, by Southern men, who does not make to that territory, by Southern men, who can we writing on for more. L. W. Boggs, at one time description of Missouri, but now a resident of California, has recently written to a friend in Missouri a description of the country and the richness of the mines. The letter has been published, and from it we extract the following sentence:

'In connexion, let me say, IF YOUR SONS WILL be careful to lend it no sunction.' We rejoice when we see our fellow-men, who have been subjected to all that is wrong, and barbarous, and cruel, breathing the air of freedom, and wending their way to a land of safety. Nor will we interpose the slightest obstacle; but we will lend them all the aid in our power, without violating the Constitution or laws of the

Sir, these gentlemen are correct when they assert that we regard slavery as a sin. We look upon it not only as wicked and sinful, but as a compound of the worst of crimes. It robs men of their labor; it steals from them their domestic and intellectual enjoyments; it degrades, brutalizes and murders them. joyments; it degrades, brutalizes and murders them. For my own part, I can conceive of no greater crime than that of slavery; it is on that account that the Christian world are opposed to it.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX. OF N. V.

I wished to notice, at the moment, and on the spot, the imputations which he [Mr. Butler, of S. C.] had cast on the State of New York, in language I regretted to hear from any Senator on this floor. He said a requisition had been med. He said a requisition had been made, some years ago, on the Governor of the State, by the Executive of Virginia, for the surrender of persons convicted of stealing a slave within the jurisdiction of the latter State; that the Governor had refused to surrender them, and that this refusal had been sustained by both branches of the Legislature; and on this statement, he charged New York with a want of common honesty. Sir, these are harsh epithets—epithets which should not have been applied to us without a full knowledge of the facts. The Senator labors under a great misapprehension. The responsibility which he charged upon the State, rests on the Governor alone. The facts are these:

In 1841, a requisition was made by the Executive He said a requisition had been made, some years

persons charged with stealing a slave in the former State. The Governor refused to surrender them, for the reason assigned in the following resolutions, which was adopted by both branches of the Legislawhich was adopted by both branches of the Legislaine their position: and fearlessly challenge there to examine their position: and fearlessly challenge there to exam-

meaning of the second section of the fouriarticle of the Constitution of the United States:

\*Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Legislature, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a crime within the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the

These resolutions, as I have said, passed both branches of the Legislature. I am unable to state the vote; but I was then a member of the Assembly, and I remember that it passed that body by a very

The party in favor of freedom is growing every where, It has broken through party restraints at the North. It will do so here.

EXTRACTB PROM THE SPEECH OP HON.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, OP OHIO.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Feb. 17, 1849, upon the bill to provide for carrying into effect the late treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Giddings, after alluding to the late Southern Congressional Convention for the protection of Slavery, and their Address written by Mr. Cathoun, says:

They first complain that we lend them no aid in the arrest of their fugitive slaves. They evidently They first complain that we lend them no aid in the arrest of their fugitive slaves. They evidently think, that by the terms of our compact we are bound to aid the slaveholder in arresting the bondman who flees from oppression. \* \* \* \* \* Our obligations are embraced in the following clause of the Northern emission of them to Northern emission of the Northern emission of them to Northern emission of the Northern emission emissi gations are embraced in the following clause of the second section of the article:

No person held to service or labor in one State, feeing into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulations therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

These are our stipulations. We are to pass no law, make no regulations, by which the person escaping shall be discharged. Our duty thus far is negative. We are not to act; we are to refrain from all action, to leave master and slave to them selves.

The latter part of the clause says, 'He shall be delivered up on claim of the person to solom such service shall be due.' How delivered up? This question is distinctly answered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigs vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They say he is to be delivered up on the same manner that we deliver up our friends to the civil officer in our own State. We are bound to let the master take him, wherever he shall have taken him. This is the way in which he is to be delivered up, according to the high tribunal which is authorized to give construction to the Constitution: and it is worthy of remark, that a majority of the court making this decision were slave holders. They have determined our duties; I believe them in strict accordance with the intentions of those who framed the Constitution. These slaves holders. They have determined our duties; I believe them in strict accordance with the intentions of those who framed the Constitution. These slaves holders. They have determined our duties; I believe them in strict accordance with the intentions of those who framed the Constitution. These slaves and of instituting a scrutiny of the public mainly declare that our whole duty is to abstain from secreting, defending, or rescuing the slave. These obligations we observe to the very letter. They may have been violated by individuals; but I have never known an instance of the kind. I have hear Northern emigration, excepting the misshapen stri of Texas north of 36 30, which, so far as extent an

known an instance of the kind. I have heard and read of cases where citizens of my own State have been convicted of violating these stipulations, and have suffered the legal penalties attached to such violation; but no such case has ever come under my own observation, nor have I heard of such an instance in Northern Ohio.

The dearest our southern the neasure upon us; I mean that of insisting on the right to carry slaves into New Mexico and California. I say to you in sincerity, and with the deepest conviction of the truth of what I say, that the Northern feeling can go no further in this direction. I appeal to you, through the memory of the cent to do us the invites we have own observation, nor have I neare of such an instance in Northern Ohio.

It is proper, on such occasions as the present,
that we should speak with a perfect frankness. I
therefore remark, that our people consider these obligations as restraining the exercise of our moral du-

with any portion of our race.

I understood the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Wilmot proviso, that slavery cannot exist in Califor-Thompson,] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, unless established by law, and that a positive Thompson,] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Brown,] and my colleague [Mr. Taylor] to say, that in their districts the master who pursues his ed in the face of the fact, that slaves have already

We rejoice when BRING OUT TWO OR THREE NEGROES, who

A correspondent of the Dover Morning Star, (Free Will Baptist,) gives in that paper an account of the Bosto Anniversaries, concluding as follows :-

We have reserved a little space in which to say something of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention. We were in several times. It is a difficult On the Bill to establish Governments in the Territories. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, That harsh and abusive epithets are used freely and indiscriminately; that much is uttered, adapted to indiscriminately; that much is uttered, adapted to root out all reverence for sacred things from suscep-tible hearts; that many ultraisms, wanting in sense and consistency, find expression there; that many of their harangues are adapted rather to beget irrita

sibility which he charged upon the State, rests on the Governor alone. The facts are these:

In 1841, a requisition was made by the Executive of Virginia on the Governor of New York, for three persons charged with stealing a slave in the former tive talent and careful culture. And there is true Persons charged with stealing a slave in the former State. The Governor refused to surrender them, for the reason assigned in the following resolutions, which was adopted by both branches of the Legislature of New York, early in 1842:

"Whereas, the Governor of this State has refused to deliver up, on demand of the Executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, alleged fugitives from justice, charged with the crime of theft, viz: stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia; and, whereas, the Governor has assigned as the reason for such refusal, that the stealing of a slave within the jurisdiction of and against the laws of Virginia, is not a felony or other crime within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Legislature, and the reason assigned as the reason for such refusal, that the stealing of a slave within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Legislature, "Resolved, That, in the op jest;—we do tremble at the faintest footfall of moral retribution, when we know that we have invited its

resistless charge.

William and Ellen Crafts, the fugitives from ala United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Executive department of Virginia.

These resolutions, as I have said, passed both branches of the Legislature. I am unable to state the vote; but I was then a member of the Assembly, and I remember that it passed that body by a very

William and Ellen Crafts, the fugitives from alavery, and Henry Brown, who also lately escaped by having himself fastened in a box, and directed to Philadelphia, were present, and, on Wednesday evening, related the particulars of their escape. Never did we see an audience by those simple, artless narratives. We hated slavery before, and our readers may be assured we have hated it none the less since.

decided majority.

Thus it seems that the Legislature of New York, in both its branches, representing the people of the State in a double capacity—for the Senate was at that time the High Court for the Correction of Errors—the highest judicial tribunal in the State—disclaimed and confirmed the act of the Governor, and left.

Even this half-and-half notice of the Convention is evidently a little too favorable to suit the captious editors of the Star, and they therefore are careful to add—'The writer of the above is alone responsible for the statements and sentiments which it contains' is the statements and sentiments which it contains' is the statements and sentiments. Even this half-and-half notice of the Convention add-'The writer of the above is alone responsible The Liberator.

BOSTON, JUNE 22, 1849. to Union with Slaveholders!

GRAND RALLY

THE PRIENDS OF EMANCIPATION! The approaching anniversary of Independence will be devoted by the Managers of the MASSACHUBETTS ANTE SLAVERY SOCIETY, in special connexion with the friends in Plymouth County, to an Anti-Slavery present, and a portion of the time will be given to ad-

ony Railroad Company have engaged to transport passengers to and from the Abington Grove, on that day, is, tventy-five cents for adults, and twelve and a half streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the Grove. Returning, leave the Grove at 5 1-4, P. M. This train will The tickets will be at half-price as far as Quincy from the north, and Kingston from the south. No commodation will be afforded on the passenger trains.

Among those who may be expected to be present,

we may mention the names of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips Parker Pillabury, Caleb Stetson, Theodore Parker, Wm. W. Brown, William and El-James N. Buffum, and others.

unfinished on the 4th of July, 1776. The following persons will act as Committee of Ar-

Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth; Lewis Ford, H. H. Brigham, Thomas I. Hunt, Briggs Arnold, Elbridge Sprague, and Philander Shaw, of Abington.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

PROMPT AND MODEST.

The following letter comes to us anonymously, en closing the sum of Afteen dollars, for the advancement of the anti-slavery cause. Thanks to the donor: he may be assured that his gift, so modestly conveyed, shall be consecrated to the object for which it is given. We have placed it in the hands of FRANCIS JACKson, Treasurer of the American A. S. Society. May this prove only the first drop of a coming showe of similar donations from every quarter of the land, (the North giving up, and the South not keeping back,') into the exhausted Treasury of that Society Let it have but the means, and the land shall be sha ken afresh. Remember the victims of slavery are constantly multiplying, at the rate of more than two hundred daily!

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: In perusing the article from the New York Times senger, and your comments upon the same in the last Liberator, I was struck with the comparative difference in the amount contributed to carry on Missionary operations, &c., and the Anti Slavery enterprise. I perfectly coincide with you, that 'a simultaneous financial revival is very much needed in the anti-slavery ranks,' as the revival of our cause is of infinitely more importance than sending pro-slavemissionaries to the other side of the globe

few, abolitionists should contribute liberally to send tocracy and their results, he forgets the extent to in such work when we have it to give. But as to forth faithful agents to plead the cause of the crushed which Liberty in the United States has defiled herself allowing them to confess themselves miserable since and bleeding slave. I herewith enclose \$15 to appropriated as may be deemed expedient.

Yours for the onward progress of truth,

MAY IT BE PRINTED. Last Sunday forenoon, THE-DORE PARKER delivered, at the Melodeon, a most doubt he will be heard of. He is one of those who impressive discourse on the great question of Human Liberty, with special reference to American slavery, in which he spoke with great boldness and plainness. We are told that he was at times deeply affected during its delivery, and that it was one of his best efforts. We hope to see it in print.

CASSIUS M. CLAY. The morning papers of Monday received the following despatch, dated Louisville, Ky., June 16 .- A rencontre took place to-day, in Madison county, at a public meeting, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner. Both parties snapped pistols, and then attacked each other with bowie-knives. Clay was stabbed through the heart. Turner was severely

rounded in the abdomen and groin, and is since dead. FRIEND GARRISON: took place. We defer our comments until we receive more certain intelligence.

Ex-President of the United States is announced to by a gazing world. have taken place last Friday night, near Nashville, try, which will extend to the latest posterity.

FREE SOIL AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY. The extracts we have made in preceding columns from the speech-Hon. John A. Dix, (the late Free Soil candidate for Governor of New York,) in regard to protecting and defending fugitive slaves, and to the pro-slavery com-Free Soil morality and love of liberty, under that instrument. 'No Union with Slaveho

THE TRAITOR REWARDED. The Hon. (!) GEORGE LUNT has been appointed by President Taylor, U. S. you will have the answer. It reads queerly now.

Anti-Schorolous Panacea. A gentleman of this city, with whom we are acquainted, has called upon city, with whom we are acquainted, has called upon us to state, that having been induced to try this Panaces in his own case, he has found it very efficacious, and he has no doubt of its being an excellent reme-

P. DOUGLASS ... JOSEPH BARKER. We copy the following extracts from a letter fro D. WERE, of Dublin, which appears in the last Anti Slavery Standard :-

The ability, carnestness and energy of Douglass are shining brighter and brighter in the pages of the North Star. His fellow-editor is an able writer, also and from the vigor of their appeals to the self-respect of the colored race, good effects must ensue. I think the North Star manifestly improved and improving and it is probable that the class to whom it is special ly addressed will respond more readily and good hu moredly to the appeals, remonstrances, and counsels of one of their own brethren, than to those of a white man, no matter how friendly or disinterested he might Grove, near the Town Hall, has been engaged for this Grove, near the Town Hall, has been engaged for this given than taken. I have heard it broadly stated that purpose. Distinguished friends of the cause will be advice should never be given except when asked. If dresses. The pic sic plan of refreshments will be adopted as at once the most convenient and least laboricus. Refreshments, however, will be for sale at boricus. Refreshments, however, will be for sale at this plan were adopted, what would become of the We have the pleasure of saying, that the Old Colwould starve, so would the doctors, so would the lawyers-all careful parents, all conscientious schoolac a reduction of one half from the regular fares, that is, trenty-five cents for adults, and treaks and treak keeping. Society would resolve itself into its origicents for children, each way. Tickets for this purpose will be for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and at Bishop's bookstore, Plymouth.
Forsale, also, at the depot in Boston, on the morn-Forsaie, also, at the depot in Boston, on the morning of the 4th, from 8 to 9 o'clock. A train of cars will leave the depot, corner of South and Kneeland streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the Grove. Returnimagine the North Star will supply a means of access to the colored people which has not hitherto existed. stop at the way stations, both morning and evening. at least in such an effectual shape—and it does not, in the least, lessen the claims of the Liberator and Standspecial train from Plymouth, but every possible ac-commodation will be afforded on the passenger trains. the colored race, while the latter are devoted to the general promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause, and the enforcement of its claims upon all classes, both in the United States and elsewhere. I most heartily wish len Crafts, HENRY B. BROWN, THE MAN OF THE BOX, success to them all. The older I grow, the more I reflect on it, and read about it, the more important do On this day, devoted so long to the cause of civil I consider the efforts of the abolitionists. Theirs is not liberty, let all friends of the slave give preference to the cause of a section of the human race, it is no secthis over all other celebrations, and thus rase out the tarian object, it is the cause of humanity. Its success is disgrace of our fathers by completing what they left in point of fact just as material to the true welfare, elevation, civilization, and Christianization of the slaveholder as of the slave, of the oppressor as of the angements:—Samuel May, Jr., Francis Jackson, and victim. The friends of the cause in these countriesthose who sympathize most earnestly with the Abolitionists-are the warmest friends to the prosperity of the United States and the happiness of the people both at home and abroad. Before I close, I wish to tell you that in a late num

ber of The People, published by Joseph Barker, he announces in a letter to W. L. Garrison, his intention to visit the United States very shortly. Of course, he has sent a copy to Garrison, who I carnestly hope will answer it before he goes to bed. Joseph Barker is, in my cpinion, one of the most remarkable and one of the ablest men in England. He is energetic, full of talent, self-esteem, and force of character. He has large hope.' No man in Great Britain and Ireland has written and printed so much for the immediate instruction and elevation of the laboring class, from which he sprung, and with which he always identifies himself. He is the determined foe of class interests, and of all the pretensions of royalty and aristocracy, rank and birth, as opposed to the rights and welfare of the producers of the nation's wealth. No English writer that I know of has more boldly or more ably stated his views on these points. He is outspoken-he does not go round the bush. He uses very hard language. He identifies the ill-doer with the crime-the tyrant with the wrong-the extortioner with the ruin that he causes. His pluck is wonderful, and so is his discretion. He says the most unsavory things to our rulers in such a 'moral force' way, that they can't (though they would greatly like to,) catch hold of him. He is an enthusiastic admirer of your country and your institutions. Though he is well aware of the nature of Slavery-so that no man can describe the ruin it occasions more forcibly than he does, I am sometimes afraid that in his admiration While the harvest is so great and the laborers so of republicanism, and his horror of royalty and ariscessful she has been in the attempt to enable Piety to associate with Mammon and Moloch without suffering contamination. Joseph Barker has some intention of settling in your country. If he do, I have no wear out-who never rust out. I hope you will meet with him, and if you think as highly of him as I do, you will make much of him. He is personally known to H. C. Wright and Frederick Douglass as well as W. L. Garrison. I hope they will welcome him to your shores. If he does not stand nobly by the cause of equal rights abroad as well as at home, I shall be greatly surprised. His Anti-Slavery Tract, in explanation of the absence of the Leeds clergy from one of Douglass's meetings, is one of the very best ever published. It was lately given in the Ohio Bugle and the Liberator. You should print it too.'

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL

This horrible intelligence is somewhat modified by I think the editor of the above-named paper has, a late report, that Mr. Clay survives his wound, but until recently, given unequivocal evidence of a pruthat his antagonist is dead. It is to be hoped that dence and sagacity of no ordinary kind. But his the whole story is a fabrication. Mr. Clay has re- cautiousness becoming wearisome, it seems he could cently shown some of his former real and boldness no longer endure to keep silence 'on subjects with in the cause of Emancipation in Kentucky, (see an which he has little to do directly, and from the disaccount of his labors in another column,) which has cusion of which he knows no good [to himself or his probably led to this desperate rencontre, if it really cause] could result.' Consequently, we find him boldly, though unfortunately, leaping from his hiding-place, and landing in the marvellous light of your 'Refuge of Oppression,' where he may see himself as DEATH OF JAMES K. POLK. The death of the late in a mirror, and be seen as he is, in broad daylight,

This sagacious and prudent man (that was) does no Tennessee. His complaint was chronic diarrhes, seem to view with a favorable eye, our 'deadly hos-The transition from the Presidential chair to the grave tility' to his cruel scheme of expatriation of nativehas been swift and startling. Neither humanity, nor justice, nor liberty, has any cause to deplore the event. He probably died an unrepentant man-stealer. His administration has been a curse to the coun- coast, although 'he knows that a majority of the colored citizens of the United States have ever been opposed to it.' How prudent! How sagacious! How benevolent! When 'the time-worn and weary colonizationists' shall again become exhausted, in the es in Congress of the Hon. Joshus R. Giddings and the name of Justice, of Mercy, of Humanity, let them rest, for ever rest, from their foul and sinful labor whether 'their works shall follow them' or no.

In conclusion: If we may not bind up the broken promises of the Constitution, indicate how little the ing men and women from their native soil—without banishtearing husbands and wives, parents and children brothers and sisters from each other-in short, if we cannot carry out 'the ultimate and choice plan' of sts, except we sever the dearest ties of Humanity, in God's name, let colonizationists desist District Attorney for Massachusetts. Why? Read from doing evil, however good their object may be his infamous pro-slavery Report on our first page, for nothing can be more certain than this--If they made in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1836, and persist in their vile work, they will eventually find hemselves to be—as others have shown them—fightng against God." JUSTICE.

Plymouth, Mass., June 21st, 1849.

Cholera.-William B. Tappan, a poet and distin guished phllanthropist, died at his residence at Grant-ville, a village in Needham, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morndy in scrofulous complaints. It may be obtained of ing. He had been seized with symptoms of cholers Drs. Clark and Porter, 80 Carver street, or of S. E. Kanfill, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House.

THE GREAT BULWARK OF SLAVERY Riding near Jamaica plain, the other day, a friend pointed out to me the Baptist meeting-house in which the Rev. Mr. Hague preaches. I could not be notice this as a striking instance of the fulfilment of notice this as a striking instance of the fulfilherst of that which was spoken by the prophet, 'Like people, like priest.' With your permission, I will refresh the memories of your readers with one particular of the memories of your reacts while the processor of the likeness between priest and people in this case; for premising that I do not refer to the great and imperior having here. premising that a to hoth parties having been dipped entirely under water, but to a merely practical, emisecular similarity; both are pro-slavery.

This is the church to which, at its formation in 1840, John C. Gore offered a piece of land worth air has John C. Gore theres a struction convenient to them, upon dred dollars, in a situation convenient to them, upon which to erect their house of worship; subject to the following condition :-

The only favor I ask in return is, that they (the "The only favor I ask in return is, that they (the new Society) will permit this building to be used twelve times a year, of a week day, and not of a Sunday, for five years from the opening of the hous, for religious services, by the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who will appoint a responsible person, and not personally diagreeable to the Baptist Society, to lecture therein and willness are supported by the transition of the service of greeable to the Baptast Society, to secture therein in order that the cruelties and villanies precise towards twenty-seven hundred thousand human beings, by a nation who call themselves Christians, and profess to be the most free and enlightened on the profess to be the most free and emigricined on the earth, may be exposed. After the expiration of which five years, the whole property will remain vested in the Baptist Society, without condition, his. drance, or agreement of any kind."

The reply to this offer was made to the clerk of the new Society in the following words :-

JAMAICA PLAIN, May 18, 1840.

Ma. J. C. Gore:

Six—At a meeting of individuals interested informing a Baptist Church at this part of the four, your communication offering a lot of land as the site of the contemplated meeting-house, was read and reterned to a committee specially appointed to consider the same. The committee met for this purpose on Monday evening last, and after due deliberation—Votel, That, although they regard with kindness Mr. Gore's offer, yet under all circumstances in the case, it is inexpedient to accept the same, with the conditions and restrictions named by him.'

So much for the Baptist Church at Jamaica Plain. If any one doubts whether the Rev. William Hague is a fit shepherd for such a flock, let him consult the annals of the Rowe street Baptist Church in Boston, over which he recently presided, and there will he found abundant evidence of Mr. Hague's 'good and regular standing,' as far at least as his relation to the colored people is concerned. The title deeds of the pews in the Rowe Street Church (now Rev. Bar Stow's) permit the sale of said pews to any respect ble where person,' and this fact must certainly secure the clergyman under whose ministry this phraseology was adopted, from suspicion of any taint of aboli ism. There can be no doubt of the good fellowshin of Rowe Street and Jamaica Plain churches, or of the safety of exchange between their respective ministers.

The Rowe street matter is worth looking at a moment longer. Can there be a richer specimen of cool impudence than for a body of men, whose very busi ness in forming an organization, and meeting together from week to week, is to confess themselves misenble sinners, deserving of perdition, and certain to meet it unless they are saved through infinite riches of free grace, to comfort themselves by the protest deliberately put on record, printed and distributed among them, that, after all, they are, and are determined to remain, no less than respectable WHITE sinners, and have no idea of mixing themselves up with niggers, or with ragamuffin whites, either; if any these are miserable sinners also, they must go for salvation to some other shop. Like the barber in Nicholas Nickleby, who shaved a baker, but would not shave a coalman, they must draw the line somewhere, and they have drawn it there; directly under white

and respectable.' No doubt, humility is a Christian virtue; but it annot be designed to break up all distinctions of a ciety. Scripture itself tells us- The poor ve shall have always with you'; and it is no doubt our dat to patronize them, and speak to them, on proper or casions, with a degree of familiarity. Even the near est and meanest of them have some appropriate work to do; perhaps blacking boots or sweeping chimments in the hands of Providence by employing the miserable sinners, (as if there were any resemblance between us,) that's another affair; that's not to be thought of .- c. K. W.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Ma. EDITOR: Your readers are aware that efforts are making to provide a school in Boston for the education of females for appropriate professional duties, particularly the department of Midwifery. Something has been accomplished. The American Medical Education Society, for promoting this object, numbers five has dred members, among whom are representative of all the professions, and of all sections of the great public, including forty clergymen of the different de nominations. The President of the Society, E. C. Rolfe, M. D., has instructed twenty intelligent fe-

males, and they are getting into a successful practice. But in order that the efforts to enlighten the public and supply the increasing and urgent demand for professional women may be continued, pecuniary aid from the friends of the enterprise is, of course, indipensable. Immediate assistance is needed to sustain the movement until it shall receive the patronage of the wealthy or of the Legislature. The object commends itself to all the friends of humanity and propriety, and it is cordially approved by all disin persons who understand its importance; but not all, who are liberal towards other benevolent objects, are sufficiently independent and courageous to aid this. Without intending invidious comparisons, the writer can say, that during the two years in which he has been engaged in this undertaking, he has found the readers of your journal more ready than others to appreciate, and more ready to aid his efforts.

Gentlemen become members of the Society by send. ing in their names, and one dollar as a fee of membership. All future aid soluntary. The Society's rooms, which will in time become an interesting Anatomical Museum, will be open to the members and their families and also to all others, ladies or gentlemen, who contribute one dollar or more. Comm eations and remittances can be sent to the subscriber. SAMUEL GREGORY,

Sec'ry A. M. E. Society, 25 Carnhill. [ F We are highly gratified at this encouraging 'report of progress' in this praiseworthy experiment, which we heartily commend to the patronage of an enlightened public.]-Ed. Lib.

ENSLAVING A TRIED PRIEND!

I wish to call attention to one point not particularly alluded to by Mr. Whipple, in his article under the heading of "The Night Funeral of a Slave." It will be remembered that, in the article in the Home ornal, the slaveholder is represented as expressing himself thus: 'I lost this morning, the truest and most reliable friend I had in the world- \* \* a faithful servant, an honest man, and a sincere Christian.

The correspondent of the Home Journal, however unwittingly, has in this portion of his communication given us the plainest condemnation of slavery we could ask; for what a concentration of wickedness an institution was the statement of the plainest concentration of wickedness and institution was the statement of the plainest concentration of wickedness and institution was the statement of the plainest concentration of wickedness and institution was the statement of the plainest concentration of wickedness and institution was the statement of the plainest concentration of wickedness and the plainest concentration of the plainest concentrat institution must be, that would so pervert the nature of man as to make him guilty, by his own testimony, of making a stave of 'the truest and most reliable friend he had in the world'!

Philade named Jo ing to ju cars, fell Railras ing west, man on b jump off and was l name.—I Horribl man nam train up Street R was horr fourteen left arm, He was The char rious, th tained.—

by the Thursday complete Fatal ... having to Bergen I the platt and one arm and body was tiser. off at St.

Railrot on Tues three pea ven train the five turn-out thrown of McCoy, I doubtful as Andra into the wounds engineer named F tured, ar is not the subty injust Rass. hanna R this side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what Holling the side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what Holling the side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what has well as the side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what has well as the side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what has well as the side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what has side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what has side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what has side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra Ho what has side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra House when the side lying dr John Ireland, cetter ra House when the side lying dr John Ireland, and Ireland lying dr John Ireland lying dr Jo

RE OF SLAVERY the other day, a friend aptist meeting-house reaches. I could not be nce of the fulfilment of prophet, Like people. to the great and impor-rties having been dipped

X. NO. 25.

a merely practical, ar , at its formation in 1840, of land worth six hun-powerient to them, upon worship; subject to the

turn is, that they (the there is, that they (the is building to be used ceek day, and not of a see opening of the house, loard of Directors of the Society, who will appear they are property will remain without condition, him

nade to the clerk of the words :-PLAIN, May 18, 1840.

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part of the town, your was read and referred inted to consider the r this purpose on Mone deliberation,—Voted, th kindness Mr. Gore's ances in the case, it is c, with the condition

urch at Jamaica Plais e Rev. William Hagar k, let him consult the tist Church in Boston, ed, and there will be ir. Hague's 'good and t as his relation to the The title deeds of the arch (now Rev. Baron pews to any respects must certainly secure nistry this phrascolog; any taint of abolitio of the good fellowship in churches, or of r respective mini icher specimen of cool nen, whose very busi and meeting together ition, and certain to rough infinite riche

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OF WOMEN.

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parisons, the writer s in which he has he has found the his efforts. he Society by send r as a fee of mem y. The Society's an interesting Anao the mombers and re, ladies or gentle more. Communi-t to the subscriber GREGORY, isty, 25 Cornhill.

this encouraging vorthy experim e patronage of an

FRIEND! point not partic in his article under il of a Slave. It ticle in the Home ted as expressing the truest and most

a a faithful
sincere Christian.

Journal, however ion of slavery we n of wickedness pervert the nature

W. SIMONDS.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

MEND GARAGEON:
Husanity is alive, and apparently awaking to Husamity is ante, and apparently awaking to a higher life, in old Plymouth. Step by step are the ligher approaching the true standard. I am confileat they begin to have clearer and purer perception of truth Prejudice, that broastplate of Satan, is making away before the light and warmth of human They begin to see things as they really are, reason and rightly to discriminate between good and evil. and rightly to discussions desween good and evil.

A few years ago, an anti-slavery lecturer must needs A few years of faith' only-there was nought of aght the fight of Jests weary vision; 'single-handed and alone fought be. Truth prevailed...

And they who sowed the light, shall reap The golden sheaves of morning.

Now a glarious change may be witnessed here Now a guite who are for us, few against us; and Many are they peaceful persons, judging by their dethose for quire process in some cases they may be more manner. remain a country trace position would seem to justify and, although a peace man, I would that they might and, although a poster man, a would that they might show their colors; for deceptive peace is no better than open war.

open war.

I like the serpent when he hisses;
I do not crave the devil's kisses;
I do not fear his loudest roaring,
While truth from God's own urn is pouring.

Still, as yet there need be no apprehension on the part of the champions of truth, that any lack of em-ployment will occur even in this quarter. Here, as ployment will occar even in this quarter. Hore, as elsewhere, is the complaints of "fulse accusations," &c., on the part of abolitionists. And, friend Garrison, when, where, how, has any abolitionist accused her wrongfally? I have been as much opposed to the aboli tionists as any 'law-abiding' man ever can be, and muintain his character; and in all my strivings, never could I place my finger on a word which might, by any usual construction, be deemed a false accusation or implication against the church,

Who has ever accused the church of pleading fo the captive? Of undoing heavy burdens? Of lending a finger to remove any load from the shoulders of humanity: Of breaking any yoke to relieve the oppressed? Of going about doing good? (What could be more ludicrous than the latter charge, if preferred against the church?) Who has charged her with leaving the ninety and nine, and going after one stray sheep? Much less would she

Soil the hem of her white vesture."

by pulling one of the flock out of a ditch! Not a all—she is clear of the crime, entirely: clear of the mad also. Her dignity is uncompromising in all such eases. If a sheep stray-no matter how green the pasture into which it may ramble, no matter how cauious it may be to avoid sloughs and ditches-it is excommunicated from the fold, and from heaven, too, if it were possible, for 'walking disorderly.' Say, ye divines, is it not so? True as it surely is, do ye deem it any 'improvement' on the Master's 'new com

But, what great good has the church accomplished? She has established missionary, Bible, tract societies; quoted Shakspeare,' and borrowed sayings from antient wise men, and the foolish, too, when it suited her purpose-always taking especial care to give the heathen bards a due modicum of her preference. She is remarkably discriminating; sends missionaries to the heathen of distant lands,

'And plants the Rose of Sharon there;' but she will not give a thought to the heathen of her own country-native-born Americans. How generous-vet how unjust !

Alas, for the church! Long years has she besitting, with folded hands 'keeping the Sabbath,' and nothing else. She has grown old in immobility. Her sins of omission cry to heaven, and burn to the lowest depths of infamy. The thin, threadbare mantle of her faith, love and charity, waxes scant ; scarcely serving to cover her leanness. She is becoming an intolerable burden of uselessness, even in the honest estimation of her reputed friends. Long has she 'kept the Sabbath.' Peradventure the Sabbath may 'keep Aer' during the uncertain remnant of her existence. It will be well for Humanity when the church shall go 'to her place.' Peace to her ashes ! OLD COLONY.

Flymouth, June 9th, 1849.

BINGHAMPTON, June 11th, 9, A. M. Accident and Loss of Life.—About 20 minutes be-fore 8 Saturday evening, a man by the name of Smith, having a lady and girl about fourteen years of age in a wagon with him, attempted to cross the track ahead a wagon with him, attempted to cross the track ahead of the passenger train from New York. The engine came in collision with the horse, killing him instantly, and pitching the girl out of the wagon under the engine, killing her on the spot, upsetting the wagon down an embankment, and breaking the lady's leg in two places, and dialocating one of her shoulders. Smith was somewhat bruised, and is wholly in fault, as he saw the train approaching before he attempted to cross the track. One of the passenger cars was thrown off, but fortunately no one was injured. The coroner's verdict attaches no blame to the Rail Road Company.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named Joseph Washer, agod 38 years, while attempt-ing to jump from the Norristown burden train of cars, fell under them, and was instantly killed.

Railroad Accident .- While the 'fast' train was com man on board the cars, having boasted that he could jump off without risk of injury, tried the experiment, and was killed instantly. We have not learned his

Horrible Railroad Accident .- Yesterday afternoon man named Henry Thorn fell from a portable boat train upon which he was asleep, on the Willow Street Railroad, in the vicinity of Fairmount, and was horribly mangled. Three sections of boats and fourteen wheels went over him. His left leg and eft arm, and the toes of his right foot, were cut off. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.
The character of his injuries, however, was so serious, that no hope of saving his life was enterained .- Philad. paper.

LF A little child only one year old was run over by the train on the railroad near Rochester, on Thursday of week before last, and one of its legs was

Fatal Accident.-A German laborer named Keyser Fatal Accident.—A. German laborer named Keyser, having taken the 2 o'clock train from Jersey City at Bergen Hill, (which had stopped for him,) fell from the platform, through the jolt of the train in starting, and one of the wheels ran over him, cutting off his arm and breaking his leg—killing him instantly. His boly was taken back to Jersey City.—Newark Advertiser.

IF A man named Warner has had his head cut of at St. Clair, Pa., by a train of cars passing over his

Railroad Accident.—A melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday evening about five o'clock, by which three persons were badly wounded. The New Haven train from New York came into collision with the five o'clock special train for Brookline, at the turn-out on the Mill Dam. The latter train was thrown off the track—and the engineer, Mr. James McCoy, had both legs broken, and received such other bodily injuries as to make his recovery extremely doubtful. The fireman of the same train, Mr. Thomas Andrews, was also badly hurt, and fell or jumped into the water, a distance of some twelve feet. His wounds are not considered as serious as those of the engineer. A brakeman on the New Haven train, named Fletcher, had one of his legs shockingly fractured, and sustained a bodily wound or two; but he is not thought to be dangerously hurt.

The baggage car of the New Haven train was somewhat jammed, and the Brookline train was considerably injured.

Rum.—The up-train on the Baltimore and Susque-hanna Railroad, on Sunday night, when some distance this side of Cockneysville, ran over a man who was lying drunk upon the track, and instantly killed him.

John Hanrahan, aged 30, a native of County Kerry. Ireland, was run over by a train of cars on the Worcestor railpad, at Aubum Pale, Saturday afternoon. He was literally out to pieces.

tion in France, it appears that there are about 210, or, at most, 240 ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present, than they possessed in the

Durmstadt.—We have accounts from the city of Worms, stating that it was attacked on the 29th ult., by the Hessian and Prussian troops, who carried by assault all the barricades, the insurgents flying in all directions.

EUVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria, Capt. Shannon, with dates from Paris to the evening of the 31st uit, and London and Liverpool papers of the 2d intat, arrived at New York.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts which still continue to be received from the Continent, a better feeling has been manifested in all departments of business, since the departure of the last steamer, though no marked improvement can be noticed as laving taken place.

Southinstanding the unfavorable accounts which in Landon and on the Continent.

The steamer America, trom New York, made the passage in eleven and a half days, the quickeet on record.

There has been no further debate in Parliament on the finds.

Up to the departure of the last seamer, the Government had given no intimation of its intention as to the find disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason.

The cholera has broken out in Dublin, and stitl.

The dissolution of the French National Assembly flook place on the 26th ult. and passed over without tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the transaction of business on the 25th, and on the 30th, was the scene of the most violent continued to the particular of the par

possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of 500 or 600 men to the sword.

In the South, the Magyars are said to be in possession of Finme, the only scaport of Hungary; which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Warsaw, lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the interview.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late election in France, it appears that there are about 210, or, at most, 240 ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater in the number that they were the number that they were an expect that there are about 210, or, at most, 240 ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were a second in their tracks. The most ment they are described in their tracks. The most ment they are described in their tracks. The most ment they are described in their tracks. The most ment they are described in their tracks. The most ment they are described in their tracks. The most ment of thought of the result to the form of the area of the

thing more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present, than they possessed in the old Assembly.

Marshal Bugeaud is spoken of as most certain to be placed at the head of the ministry.

A motion on the last day of the late Assembly for a general amnesty, was lost by 5 in a house of 567.

The last act of the Assembly was to pass a vote of thanks to the Army and to the National Government, which concludes by proclaiming that citizen soldiers, as soldier citizens, have deserved well of the Republic.

The new Legislative Assembly was formally opened on Monday. In the early part of the sitting, every thing was perfectly tranquil, and there were no troops in attendance, beyond the usual guard. Later in the day, however, immense bodies of disorderly people collected around the chamber; and the fear of an invasion by the mob was so great, that the troops, previsously instructed, were ordered to advance and clear the adjoining streets. No serious attempt was made to resist the troops, and but few arrests were made.

The result of the elections in Algeria, for which five members are returned, place M. Emile Girardin first on the list, and Henri d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, second. The votes given to the Due d'Aumale were declared unconstitutional, in some of the electoral sections, but not in others. Unless the decree of banishment is abrogated, the Duke will be unable to sit. If he is prevented from sitting, he becomes at once a political martyr. It remains to be seen what the Legislative Assembly will do.

Provisions at Rome are growing dearcr, for the French do not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Unless the decree of banishment is abrogated, the Duke will be unable to sit. If he is prevented from sitting, he becomes at once a political martyr. It remains to be seen what the Legislative Assembly will do.

Provisions at Rome are growing dearcr, for the French do not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confine

Rt. Hos. Sir Edward Knatchbull, of England, idead.

All the tendercies of the day, throughout Europe, all the tendercies of the day, throughout Europe, all the tendercies of the day, throughout Europe, and the Emperor Nicholas instandly advances, with a declaration that he come and the rule of Absolutism.

M. Duchene, the editor of M. Proudhon's journal, the Pougle, was sentenced by default, by the Court of Assize of Paris, on Wednesday, to imprisonment for fave years, and to pay a fine of 12,000 francs, for having published a seditions libel, headed, 'Napoleon and the Peasants.'

Spain.—Letters from Barcelona state that the troops forming the expedition to Italy had been embarked. Gen. Cordova is to land his men at Terracina, and to proceed subsequently to Gaets, to take the Pope's commands.

Italy.—The Austrians have entered Florence to the number of 12,000 men. The official intelligence of this fact arrived at Turin on the 26th inst., by telegraphic despatch from Genoa.

The highorms, of Luces, announces from Civita Verder, that a reactionary movement took place at Nather of the project of the Softh state that on the previous day, a combat took place in Darmstadt. The people attacked the castle. A captain and many a colders were killed.

Basaria.—General Ramorina was shot at Turin, on the 22d inst. He died with interpitity, standing, and it is the constitution burnt.

Sordina.—General Ramorina was shot at Turin, on the 22d inst. He died with interpitity, standing, and the constitution burnt.

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sasault all the barricades, the insurgents flying in all directions.

STILL SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of steam-packet America at Halifax, on Monday afternoon, Paris dates to the 7th, London to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of June, have been received.

The accounts from England contain nothing of importance. The sentence of death on the Irish State prisoners has been communed to transportation for life. Parliament has taken no decisive steps in relation to the affairs of Canada. It appears probable that the government will continue to sustain Lord Elgin.

The President of the French Republic has commenced his administration by sending to the National

that the government will continue to sustain Lord Elgin.

The President of the French Republic has commenced his administration by sending to the National Assembly, drawn up in the American style, a Measage, setting forth the condition of the country, and the administrative principles of the government.

The Romans continue to maintain a firm and undaunted attitude. Their champion, Mazzini, has announced, in the name of the Roman people, that they hate the Pope and the priests, and will not be governed by them.

The entire French force before Rome is now 30,000 mem. May their defeat be certain!

The Hungarians are said to have gained important victories: but no particulars are given. Nothing is said of the march of the Russian armies. The Analysian conditions of the defeat the creating the said of the march of the Russian armies. The Analysian conditions of the steamer Gen. Green by fire at Rod Bank, and an accident to an omnibus driver, several ordinary accidents, run-aways, &c., besides a continual rioting in which whites and blacks into Venice.

Libeling Stares.—Some days since, the premises of Mr. Cournette, a jeweller in the Third Municipality, were entered, and nine watches stolen from him. He charged the larceny to John, a slave to Mr. Lavelere, and Julien, of Mr. Foucede. The case being investigated before Recorder Seuseneau, it was dismissed, as there was no evidence to support the charge. On this result, Messrs. Ravelere and Fourcade have instituted a suit in one of the District Courts, against Mr. Cournette, for heavy damages, for charging their slaves with urime falsely.

ANOTHER PRIEND OP THE SLAVE GONE.

Died, in Concord, on Thursday, June 14th, Miss Hellen Thomanu, aged 33 years.

Our friend, Miss Thoreau, was an abolitionist. Endowed by nature with tender sensibilities, quick to feel for the woes of others, the cause of the slave met with a ready response in her heart. She had a mind of fine native powers, enlarged and matured by cultivation. She had the patience to investigate

ther nussana was away from nome, and while her child was at play in the garden with a hoe, she saw this eagle pouncing down upon the child, and immediately seized a gun and ran to his rescue. The little fellow raised his hoe and screamed to keep off the eagle, and he alighted in a tree. Mrs. Bagtey fired and brought the 'proud Bird of the Mountain' to the ground.—Bangor Whig.

The Alexandria Gazette says that a large bald eagle was captured alive last week, in the Potomac, between Alexandria and Washington. He pounced down upon a stick in the river to which a hook was attached, and the hook passing through his foot, he was unable to rise with the stick, and was held in the water until caught.

The daring gronaut, Monsieur Verdalle, continues to make his balloon ascensions at New Orleans and Mobile, with himself attached, heels up and head down, without any car, going through his curious feats of gymnasia, while suspended thus high in air. His ascensions are witnessed by vast multitudes of people, with wonder and admiration.

ness. Not an hour of gloom did she experience during her protracted illness. Though constitutionally timid, the gloom of death was all taken away, and people, with wonder and admiration.

The Cholera is still committing fearful ravages among the negroes on many of the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Briscoe and fifteen of his negroes have died in Madison parish, and Mr. Hackett lost also a great many negroes. At Milliken's Bend, seventeen persons had died of it in two weeks. The parish of Tensas has suffered greatly by it.

Horrid Murder.—At Lockport, N. Y., 29th ult, a German man was killed by an abandoned Scotch woman, assisted by a big bull dog. The deceased was horribly torn and mutilated by the dog, and the whole proceeding, though described as one of the most shocking depravity and cold-bloodedness, was witnessed by several persons without any interference on their part. Indeed, they seemed to rogard the torture and butchery of the man, lasting through a whole hour, as an amusing incident.

patience and resignation, to shine brightly, and smoothed away the sharp edges of her character, fitting her, we doubt not, for a polished stone in the great temple above. The abolitionists of Concord will mourn deeply her loss; for, few and feeble as they are, they can ill afford to lose one so intelligent and so true. But they feel, that though no longer present with them in the flesh, she will still be a co-laborer with them in the great through the sharp edges of her character, fitting her, we doubt not, for a polished stone in the great temple above.

The abolitionists of Concord will mourn deeply her to lose one so intelligent and so true. But they feel, that though no longer present with them in the flesh, she will still be a co-laborer with them in the great temple above.

Land Slide and Escape. — The Cincinnati Times states that Mr. William De Groff, a contractor on the Little Miami Railroad, made a leap of fifty feet down an excavation, to save himself from a land slide; and, alighting on his feet, escaped without injury. He was standing at the time on a ledge, midway down a cut of 80 feet depth, and seeing the earth caving in above, took the alternative of jumping off, to being buried under the mass.

Remarkable Health.—In Worcester, with a population of seventeen thousand, there was but a single death during last week.

Brown vs. Stone.—This was a c ges by a slave, who had escaped fi

Not Costagious.—The following extract from the report of the Medical Council of the New York Board of Health will relieve many minds who are in doubt as to the danger of contracting the cholera while in attendance upon patients afflicted with this much dreaded disease. The Council say: 'In not a single case, as yet, has physician, nurse or visitor of our cholera hospital been known to contract the disease. In confirmation of the impression designed to be conveyed by this statement, it is worthy of notice, that during the prevalence of cholera in Paris in 1832, the nurses who attended cholers patients suffered less than the average mortality of the city in a period of general health. fectually, was supported. She saw the religious de-A Strange Disease in the Alms-House.—We learn that nominations with which she had been connected ve-A Strange Disease in the Alms-House.—We learn that a very singular disease has broken out among the negroes at the alms-house, which has already proved fatal in thirty cases. The flesh of the body becomes yellowish. The physicians consider it fever of a typhoid character, but the appearance of the flesh, and the fatality, cause some surprise and uncertainty as to its true character. No whites have as yet been attacked with it, though from its general prevalence among the blacks it would seem to be contagious.

Baltimore Patriot. Murder in the New Jersey State Prison, at Trenton.—
A murder was committed in the New Jersey State
Prison on Monday, by a convict named Cox on another named Sherman. Cox had been sick, and Sherman, an industrious and orderly prisoner, was put into the cell with him. As Sherman was lying asleep with his face towards Cox, the latter drew a sharp knife, suddenly and violently across the back part of Sherman's neck, cutting the muscles, several small veins, and the jugular vein. The man lived a few hours. Cox appears to have been insane. He was found completely naked, wiping the blood off his arm, and said to the keeper,—'Oh, Mr. Gaddis, all this blood will be on you at the day of judgement,—this man was to kill me this morning—I know it.' He used to shave the keepers, until some of his singular freaks attracted their attention, and induced a belief of his insanity, which seems to have been but too well founded. The murdered man's time would have expired rext Saturday. fifty or three hundred thousand. How, she said, can God, I will sustain. She saw that in the same Constitution, they agreed, by the same solemn oath, if the An Eagle Shat by a Woman.—A correspondent states that a few days since, in a newly settled part of Milo, in Piscataguis county, a large grey eagle, measuring seven feet across his extended wings, was shot by Mrs. Bagley, under the following circumstances: Her husband was away from home, and while her child was a tray in the graden with a hoc she set for protection, being pursued by his prelayer, they

In despair, she turned to the church. Surely, she said, the church of Christ is free from these abominations. But she found the church made up of men from all the political parties, alike pledged to th support of the accursed institution. In keeping with this, she saw the church, almost universally, giving The Ruling Passion.—A convention is proposed to be held at Memphis, to consider the scheme of a Railroad to California. Among the distinguished persons invited to attend, was the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Southern divines, while the advocates of the slave to the slaveholder or his abettor, the right hand of invited to attend, was the Hon. John C. Calhoun, who, in his reply, acknowledges that this is one of the greatest projects of the age; but, at the same time, links the slavery question with it. If the improvement is made, it will, he says, cost millions, some of which the South may be expected to pay; and before a dollar can with propriety be given, he thinks that the South should absolutely know whether slavery will be permitted to exist in the territory through which it passes, and how the Southern States will stand with reference to the rest of the Union.

Southern divines, while the advocates of the slave knocked in vain for admission at the door of almost every church in the land. She said to herself, Is this the church of Christ, and has it come down so low? She repudiated such a church. Immediately did she turn her back upon its communion, and if she went to the house of prayer, as she occasionally did, she went to see if the spirit of Christ and humanity might not be rising among them. Again and again has she Southern divines, while the advocates of the slav manner in which he has become so deeply involved in debt, and attributes it entirely to his efforts to establish and sustain schools and a college to advance 'Church Principles' in his Diocese. He says he has made an assignment of all his property, of every kind, for the benefit of his creditors, and only desires time and opportunity to meet and pay the whole of his indebtedness, in principle and interest—his private income being more than sufficient for his private expenditure.

not be rising among them. Again and again has she called upon the writer of this notice, when returning from church, and said, with strong emotion, it is all darkness and gloom. It was not eloquent declaration which led her from the church; but it was the long array of strong, incontrovertible facts, which impelled her to the course she felt called upon to pursue, and she knew that the eloquence of anti-slavery owed its source to these same facts, and endowed with eloquence the most ungifted tongues. To her, as to not be rising among them. Again and again has she Panorama of the Mexican Battles, exhibiting at the Odd Fellows Hall, was destroyed by fire last night. The hall was but slightly injured, while the painting will prove a total loss. It was insured for five thousand dollars. to her was imperative- Come out of her, that ye be

the king of terrors became to her an angel of hope Slaves Absconded.—Eight slaves, two belonging to Mr. John Vandiver, one to D. Gibson, Esq., one to Mr. Isaac Pancake, one to Mr. I. A. I. Inskeep, one to the estate of Wm. Inskeep, deceased, one to Thomas Carskadon, Esq., and one to Captain Ephraim Herriott, absconded from Hampshire county, Va., on the O how much has anti-slavery done for me, and how

In Issaquine county, Miss., 64 negroes had died on poor; the Lord shall be with him upon his bed of the plantation of Dr. Duncan, 14 on that of C. Dun-bar, and from 5 to 10 on many others.

Her long continued illness made the suffering virtues. Horrid Murder.—At Lockport, N. Y., 29th ult., a patience and resignation, to shine brightly, and

death during last week.

The Fourth District.—In thirty-three towns, Mr. Palfrey has 3605 votes; Mr. Thompson 2617, and Mr. Robinson, 1169. Mr. Palfrey's gain since March, 232.

Distinguished Arrival.—Among the notable persons who have recently arrived in this city, is M. Cabet, the famous leader of the band of Icarians, who, having been driven out of Texas, have made a settlement at Nauvoo. He is, we understand, on his way to France again.—Phila. North Amer.

Brown vs. Stone.—This was a case brought for wa-ges by a slave, who had escaped from slavery, against his late master, who had come into Upper Canada on a visit, and had been arrested for the claim, but was released on finding bail. The case was tried last week, at the Home District Assizes, and resulted in a verdict for defendant.—Montreal Gazette.

The barque John W. Cator, of New York, at San Francisco, has made a clear profit of more than \$100,000, on a cargo that cost \$60,000. Cooking stoves costing 18 or 20 dollars here, sold there for \$125 each. Brown vs. Stone. - This was a case brought for wa-

Fiscatan.—Advices from Sisal, to the 24th ult., received by way of New York, inform us that another battle has been fought at Bacalar, between the Yucatecos and the Indians, about the 15th ult., in which he latter were defeated with much loss, 300 of them having been taken prisoners, and sent to Havans in a Spanish slaver, to be sold into slavery. Almost all of the American regiment had returned home.

a Spanish slaver, to be sold into slavery. Almost all of the American regiment had returned home.

Theodore Parker, in a late discourse, said that as much matter was printed in Boston alone, in fourteen days, as was written in the whole world during fourteen centuries before the art of printing was discovered.

Nocel Importation.—A vessel lately arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro, having as part of her cargo, 55,000 wooden toothpicks. Are Yankoes done whitting:—Boston Transcript.

We learn from the New York Independent.

Fiscatas.—The steamer Cerro, from Sisal, arrived at Havana on the 23d ult., bringing two hundred Ipocateco Indians. Bacalar was in possession of the government troops. The resistance was slight, and only twelve persons were put kors de combat. Two learn from the New York Independent, that the venerable Lyman Beecher, D. D., is expected at Boston soon, to spend the remainder of his days.

Maine Legislature.—The motion to forward the anti-slavery resolves, passed by the Logislature, to President Taylor, was lost in the Maine House, on Friday, by a vote of 43 to 35.

lock-jaw, from running a rusty nail into his foot not being aware, prohably, of the remedy to make the wound discharge, by blowing tobacco smoke

The New Cholera Remedy.—A friend of ours was taken with vomiting the other evening, which, efter continuing five or six hours, was checked in less than one minute by a sulphur and charcoal pill!—Chicago Tribune.

Abbott Lawrence has been appointed minister to England. A son of Senator Davis, of this State, has the office of Secretary of Legation to the same

The New Orleans Flood, —The N. O. Delta publishes a map of the inundated district, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded at 1,600; the number of persons

The 'Hyperion' is the title of a newspaper published in New York, and devoted to the elevation of the colored race. J. H. Townsend & Co., pub-

P. Stephenson, the young American Sculptor, a native of Buffalo, and an artist of remarkable prom-ise, is to execute a bust of Father Mathew on his arri-val here.

A Hurricome in the West .- On Friday last, a severe gale occurred on the Missouri river, doing much damage to steamboats. The steamer Memphis, near New Madrid, Mo., had her pilot house, cabin roof and chimnies demolished, and some seventeen persons that were on deck were blown overboard and drowned, Those who were below the deck were un-

Maj. Gen. Gaines died of the cholera, at New Orleans, on the 6th inst., after an illness of one hou and sixteen minutes. He was 72 years old. The death of Conrad Ten Eyck, one of the

most respectable citizens of Albany, is announced by The value of California gold, received at the

A clergyman near Moorwinston was baptising

A child, but being used to cold water, it did not cry.

He kept dashing it on the poor infant several times, and on being asked his reason for so doing, said, 'Sin did not depart' till the child cried!!!

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual meeting of this Society will be holden in the Town Hall at Abington, on the 4th of July, 1849, opening precisely at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance is to be transacted. The committee on a re-organization of the Society, and adoption of a new Constitution, have attended to their duties, and will report at this meeting; after which, a choice of officers will take place.

which, a choice of officers will take place. Which, a choice of officers will take place.

The meeting is appointed thus early, in order that we may have time to attend to all necessary business, previous to the meeting of the State A. S. Society, with whose joyous celebration and festivities we all propose to unite. Let the occasion be one of inter-est, and long to be remembered. HENRY W. BRIGHAM, Secretary. South Abington, June 11, 1849.

NANTUCKET NOTICE. WILLIAM W. Brown will spend four days at Nantucket, and will lecture each evening, commenc-ing Thursday, June 28. The friends of the cause will please see that a place to hold the meeting in is ed, and notice given.

MEETING AT ABINGTON. TO WILLIAM W. BROWN will hold a meeting at Abington Town Hall, on Sunday, June 24, commenc-ing at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. This is one of the last of a series of meetings that he

will attend, previous to his departure for England.

### The Great Remedy of the Age. DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA,

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA,

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Erysipelas, general Debility common to Females, Cold Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumors on the neek, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this great medicine for upwards of three years in an extensive practice, and with unbounded success, now offer it to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from impure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will assuredly cradicate any kind of humor from the system, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Any one

assuredly eradicate any kind of humor from the system, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Any one doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves that it is a powerful instrumentality in the cure of disease, by consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and about the city, who have taken it, and can testify to its healing powers. A great many have given it a trial, and we know not yet of a single person who has not derived either temporary or permanent benefit from its use.

The following was handed us, and we insert it for the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence, 7 1-2 Elliot st.

Das. Clark & Porter:

Gentlemen—A little more than a year ago, I was taken with spitting blood, pain in my side and shoulder, and strong symptoms of consumption. I sought the advice of two eminent physicians of this city, who the advice of two eminent physicians of this city, who sounded my lungs, and pronounced them badly affected, or very weak. They advised me to go into the country, as a change of air might be beneficial to me. I did so, but with little hope of returning alive. While there, I was taken worse than ever. A physician was called to see me. He examined my lungs, and said he could give me no encouragement—said I might live till Fall, but probably no longer. My city physicians, previous to my leaving for the country, said I should never get well. But I was induced to try Dr. Clark, who gave me the Anti-Scrodulous Pansaid I should never get well. But I was induced to try Dr. Clark, who gave me the Anti-Scrofulous Pan-acea, and after taking it a few months, my health was restored, and now I am able to attend to my business. I think your Panacea a medicine of great efficacy. I speak from experience. RALPH HORART.

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

A medical gentleman ofthis city, who knows its virtues, speaks of it as follows :-

DRS. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—I have used your Panacea for Salt Rheum, not only on myself, but on others, and I have been surprised at its results. It is, in my opinion, the most efficient anti-humor medicine ever discovered. My humor has entirely disappeared on my hands and I am now entirely MELL. hands, and I am now entirely well.

MARTIN HASKINS, M. D.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER:

DES. CLARK & PORTRE:

GENTLEMEN—I have tested the power of your Panacca in the case of my little boy, whose face and arms have been entirely covered several months with a very bad humor, and I am happy to say it has effected a radical cure. In my opinion, it is the best medicine for humors ever got up.

LAWSON HOUGHTON.

MESSES. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—I would cheerfully recommend your Panacea as the most powerful medicine to my knowledge now before the public for the cure of scrofuland other humors. It has certainly effected an important cure in the case of my child, who has for some time been afflicted with a humor. I would advise all who have humors to make a trial of it. It needs no puffing; it recommends itself.

DARIUS EDDY

puffing; it recommends itself. Hingham, June, 1849. Das. CLARK & PORTER:
GENTLEMEN.—I have used your Anti-Scrofulous
Panacea for swellings on my boy's neck, and to my
surprise, they have entirely disappeared. I consider
the medicine infallible for scrofula and other humors,
and think it should be circulated all over the world.

BOSTON, May, 1849.

BOSTON, May, 1849. Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS. SAMUEL E. KENDALL, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House, head of State street, Boston.
DAVID MEAD, Jr., corner Union and Silabse sta.,

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Robert

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For the Liberator COLORPHOBIA. BY HEZERIAH HUMANKIND.

The Colorphobia-what is that? Does it infect the dog or cat? Does the disease prove fatal ever? Or is it but a skin deep fever?

The turkey-cock. I've heard it said. A deep aversion has to red; O, stupid bird! O, silly biped!

This Colorphobia—as they name it-So mean that very few will claim it-While it remains above the sod. Should never curse the 'church of God'!

'Tis not the color gives offence; They only say so for pretence; Care they a fig how black the face? No-if the 'nigger' ' keep his place.

Black though the skin, 'tis no objection; Mind not the color, all else right: A man's a MAN, or black or white

This is the thought that stirs their gall,-That colored men are MEN at all ; And fix the thing the best you can 'Tis not the color, but the MAN.

For the Liberator.

## QUESTION OF LAW.

Now, if the 'man of God' approve it, And if the 'sovereign people' love it, Where is the power can ever alter The 'law supreme,' which baits the halter?

The 'sovereign people' do not love it, Though 'men of God' (so called) approve it. They 'men of God'? and mad for murder? Who can conceive a thought absurder?

Wolves are not men-and men inhuman Are not 'of God'-but every true man Will be more true, more firm, and bolder Leaning on heavenly mercy's shoulder.

We have the power the law to alter; We need not always hug the halter; We may not kill a sinful brother; One crime can never cure another OLD COLONY.

#### WALK ON. BY B. P. HOOD.

Walk on! though a dark and murky night, The winds be roaring with a ghostly tone; Though there be not a star to bless thy sight, Yet still-Walk on!

The morning cometh-the day will dawn, The sun will mount to his radiant throne; Thou shalt tread through a fairy flowery lawn,

Thou of the sad and earnest face; Thou of the sad and the tearful eye: Shall a smile never dwell where care bath place Is nothing left but to droop and die? Spirits are round thy panting heart, And their voices chaunt in a hopeful tone; Thy sorrows in angel hearts have part,

Prophet and teacher, will none believe Seemest thou here like a voice alone? Who bade thee the glorious work to leave? Speak on! speak on! Speak on! though thou die, thy voice shall be

asting, perennial in its tone If it ring in a charnel, O never flee! Speak on ! speak on !

Weary wanderers, panting for rest, Toil onwards, and soon the rest shall come; Labor to bless, and ye shall be blest; And lo! where the light shines there is your ho Though the icy breath of the world be round. And 'neath you the sad and cold grave-stone: Beyond is a clime where all joys are found, Walk on! walk on

We should sorely droop if we could not see Bright fringes around the thunder cloud: And cold, and sad, and hopeless he, Who knoweth no life beyond the shroud: But we, wherever our spirits move, Will lift up our voice in a prophet's tone; We go to a land of peace and love, Walk on! walk on!

#### From the Christian Register. CAN THIS BE DEATH?

Can this be Death? I see no trace of the last strife, As when man yieldeth up his life. Over thy beautiful blue eye. The lids are shut as peacefully As when in sumber thou didst rest, Securely on thy mother's breast. Can this be Death?

Could the bright spirit flee away,

And leave that smile on lips of clay How almost radiant is thy brow! There's a strange beauty on thee now! Yes; but the pulses all are still, The form is motionless and chill. We catch no more thy balmy breath, 'Tis passed away-and this is Death! Why de I weep? not that a flower Folded its leaves at an early hour; Not that a bird of paradise Was summoned to its native skies. I weep for those whose hearts are sorely riven, Crushed by the blow that freed thy soul for Heaven.

#### BUN AND SHOWER BY SARAH P. ADAMS.

He sendeth sun, He sendeth shower, Alike they're needful to the flower; And joys and tears alike are sent, To give the soul fit nourishment. As comes to me or cloud or sun, Father! thy will, not mine, be done. Can loving children e'er reprove, With murmurs, whom they trust and love? Creator, I would ever be A trusting, loving child to thee; As comes to me or cloud or sun

Father! thy will, not mine, be done. Oh, ne'er shall I at life repine, Enough that thou hast made it mine. Where falls the shadow cold of death, I yet will sing with parting breath, As comes to me or shade or sun, Father ! thy will, not mine, be done.

cry person who engages in aeroum, finds immediately is at least an even chance of being worsted. It, therefore, becomes every honest reformer to inquire left to themselves.

tered or said? These Gospels were written long after the death of Christ, and collated centuries after that event, and were liable to all the blunders and exaggerations of any other book of so early a date. To charge a person with assuming to be more wise than Christ, because he does not choose to accept of what other writers affirm he said, only shows the folly of those who make the charge. Mr. Grew does not accept of all the opinions of others, whom he acknowledges to be his superior. Neither does any man. Why, then, make such a charge? It may be an adroit mode of prosecuting a controversy; but, certainly, not a sensible indication of a superior love of truth to every thing else.

It is a very significant fact, that Christ never (that we have any account of) committed a single syllable of his teachings to writing. Furthermore, we have

of his teachings to writing. Furthermore, we have no account that he ever commissioned any other person to do any thing of the kind. The whole authority

As an example of this uncertainty, we may refer to Michaelis, who, in his Introduction to the New Testament, (translated by Bishop Marsh,) contends of writing the Gospel appears to have been, as Dr. Gannett admits, an after-thought on the part of his disciples. And yet the very resease who admit all the books not written by the Apostles, as the Gospels disciples. And yet, the very persons who admit all of Mark and Luke?"

and others—appear like the truths of Jehovah, Mr. Grew undertakes to illustrate his subject by the operation of the laws of nature. He thinks that 'to fer, though rather inclined to the affirmative. At present, though I shall deliver my sentiments with the same cautious uncertainty as before, I am strongly babe in the cradle' would be wrong in us, but right the cradic would be wrong in us, but right the cradic would be wrong in us, but right as the cradic would be wrong in us, but right the cradic would be wrong in us, but right the cradic would be wrong in us, but right to the negative. in God. Hence, His relation to man is such, that whenever he sees fit to command his servants to cut the throats of infants, or to slay a whole nation, the innocent with the guilty, or to spare the young maid-ens for purposes which every pure mind will pro-nounce the most vile, he has a perfect right to do it, 6. At the present time, as we have seen, a very 6. At the present time, as we have seen, a very great uncertainty prevails among Protestant theologians upon this subject. In sermons and exhortations, the Bible is quoted in all its parts as the Word only a little reflection is necessary to dispel at once only a little reflection is necessary to dispel at once or serious. The leading Orthodox theologians in German Serious and Protestant theologians in Control of Cont only a little reflection is necessary to dispel at once so foul an imputation on the goodness of God. Why don't Mr. Grew charge the Almighty, (and I don't know but that he does,) whenever it rains, and he is foolish enough to expose himself to it, of giving him conclusions. a good or a bad wetting, as the case may be? Why don't he build himself a house near the sea-shore, so that the first gale of wind that crosses the water shall dash it to atoms, and then charge the Almighty with destroying his house? The ridiculousness of all such consummate folly, a schoolboy of ten years of age might see at a glance. The fact is, we are with destroying his house? The ridiculousness of men, and not brutes, and are endowed with reason next, with a copy of each semi-weekly and weekly and understanding, and are capable of progressing to an unlimited extent in wisdom and knowledge. If we do not use our knowledge right, and do not seek to protect ourselves from the elements without, it is our fault, not God's. It is necessary it should rain, and God will not suffer the earth to be parched up, because Henry Grew chooses not to seek protection from it. And God will never suffer man or beast to

nocent children, &c., did not suffer as a penalty for, but in consequence of the sins of their parents. There is a law of our being, which brings suffering upon our children, in consequence of our transgression. It is a law, too, among the wisest and best (if such a term can be allowed) that the Creator has made. It is one of the most cheering thoughts, that whatever good we may acquire, we shall transmit to our children, and our children's children. This divine law, like every other, is susceptible of being perverted from its true and proper intention. It is in this way the child suffers in consequence of the sins of the parent. We suffer sometimes in consequence upon our children, in consequence of our transgresof the parent. We suffer sometimes in consequence of our adherence to and love of truth. But the law under which we suffer is a law, the intention of which is our highest and best good; and it is only when this law is perverted, that it becomes grievous, and pro-

The pertinacity with which friend Grew clings to the Bible, can only be accounted for, I think, on the ground of his great attachment to his system of theology. Strike from under the Bible the supernatural authority on which it has been supposed to rest, and the vindictive and credulous theology which is based on it would vanish like chaff before the wind. Then will the day arrive, I trust, when reason and common sense, the greatest gifts of our common Father, will bear sway in the world. Till such a day arrives there are those that must and will cling to their old, musty, worn out and threadbare theology, like little children, who have not yet learnt the power they possess to walk.

## From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

THE DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION.

We have traced the history of the Doctrine to the Reformation. We shall now see that the Inspiration of the Bible, in every word and letter, became a matter of life and death with Protestant Theologians. If we are saved by faith, and if faith means the belief of propositions, then we cannot be saved unless we certainly know what these propositions are. Thus far, the Roman church and the Protestant church agree—they agree further in asserting the necessity of an external authority, an infallible guide, that we may know what to believe. This infallible guide the Roman Catholic possesses in his church. The Protestant denies the infallibility of the Church. To him the only infallible guide he can have is the Bible. It becomes inevitable, therefore, for Protestants assert the Infallibility of the Hible.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FRIEND GARRISON:

How it has been with a large class of your readers, I know not; but the late Bible discussion between Messrs. Wright and Garw, as published in the Liberator, has been a topic of much interest to me. Every person who engages in repower, finds immediately the control of the control his way hedged up with Bible arguments to prove that the movement in which he has engaged is wrong. Allowing this book to be the ultimate appeal in matters of faith and practice, it is not hard to see that there is at least an even chance of being worsted. It

is at least an even chance of being worsted. It, therefore, becomes every honest reformer to inquire into the authority and authenticity of this book, called the Bible.

I do not know as the late discussion will be considered as an attack on the foundation of the Bible, (I mean its supernatural authority,) but I think it is virtually so. If the book is emphatically the toord of God, as it is claimed to be, it must be true in its historical, true in its moral, and true in its prophetical parts. Instead of this being so, its friends have not the audacity to claim all this for it. Hence they have got a mixed up mess, that requires supernatural power to discover what it does mean.

Now, I have been not a little astonished that a man of so keen an intellect, evidently, as Henry Grew, should be so perfectly beside himself in treating this

of so keen an intellect, evidently, as Henry Grew, should be so perfectly beside himself in treating this Bible question. He appears to have no idea of what the constitutes a right or wrong act, saide from the ipse dixit of the Bible. Like a child in the first radiments of arithmetic, who has no idea of the science of numbers, except what he reads from his book.

Henry Grew has undertaken to show that Christ endorsed the writings of Moses and the prophets; and he does this by quoting some of the alleged sayings of Christ, as recorded in the Gospel. Now, it any man has eyes, and will use them, he will not be long in discovering gross contradictions and blunders in what is affirmed to be the sayings of Christ. What, then, does a quotation here and there amount to, as positively proving any thing which Christ uttered or said? These Gospels were written long after the death of Christ, and collated centuries after

this, earnestly entreat us to receive the Gospel as 'the word of God'!

In order to make these writings—that part of them in which are recorded the inhuman acts of Moses and others—appear like the truths of Jehovah. Mr.

So while our salvation was made to depend upo

6. At the present time, as we have seen, a very

American Newspapers in Paris .- The Boston Be

A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, Presented to the City of Paris, By the Journalists of the United States. July 4th, 1849.

A French paper exclaims, - 'Hurrah! The from it. And God will never suffer man or beast to be exposed to the fatal effects of a sickly atmosphere, because Henry Grew does not choose to protect his babe from the effects of the electric fluid. Neither will God work miracles to gratify our folly and stupidity.

But we are gravely told by Mr. Grew, that the insection of the description of the des Germany! To the defiance of the Czar, arms alor ought to reply! The lot is cast! God is with us for

ting u (you) in it, it becomes popular.' 'And by put ting us in it,' promptly replied the lady, 'it will be

Wan Rysick, a Flemish poet of eminence,

The cost of maintaining the British armies in the colonies is about \$18,000,000 per annum; a dear

A monument is to be erected in Surrey, to the mory of James Thomson, the author of the

A lady of large landed property in Ireland has been actually imprisoned for the taxes due on her es-tate. She has neither tenants nor money. It is a singular fact, that females in London a certain delicate state of health, commit small thefts, that they may have the conveniences and attendance incident to a prison, but which they cannot obtain at

Shot.—We learn by the officers of the Peytona, that Thomas B. Patten, of Louisiana, shot Dr. R. L. Graves at Lake Providence, on Thursday morning last. The weapon used was a rifie, and Dr. G. is supposed to be mortully wounded. The ball entered his thigh and fractured the bone. The cause of the affair we did not learn. We have since learned from a passenger on the Peytona, that an old political feud existed between the parties, and, happening to meet in the streets at Lake Providence, Mr. Patten shot Graves down.—N. O. Bulletin.

Terrible Homicide.-We learn, says the Nashville Union, that Green M'Clenden, on Stone's river, killed his brother on the 12th instant, by stabbing him through the heart with a large knife. It is understood that the difficulty leading to this atrocious act originated in a quarrel between the children of the two brothers. The miserable survivor was arrested

Mysterious Murder.—The Mobile Advertiser states, that about the 6th of March last, a murder was perpetrated in Marion county, Miss. Mr. Wm. E. Allen, who has for several years resided in Pickens Co., Ala., engaged in teaching school, remeved this winter, in company with a Mr. Ridgway, to Pass Christian, for the purpose of establishing a wood-yard. With this view, they took their teams with them. About the first of March, Allen undertook to remove a man by the name of Hicks to a distance. About the 6th of March, he (Allen) was found in his camp, dead—having been shot in the back of his head. Hicks has been apprehended in possession of Allen's team, watch,

March, he (Alleu) was found in his camp, deadhaving been shot in the back of his head. Hicks has been apprehended in possession of Allen's team, watch, and other things, easily identified by Allen's friends. His friends live in the vicinity of Hartford, Ct. Mr. Allen was an educated man, of modest, retiring habits, and much esteemed by those who knew him. He has no family, but I believe has some property in the vicinity of Fairfield, Pickens Co., Ala. He was buried near Columbia, Marion county, Miss.

Shocking Murder.—A horrid murder was committed near Macon, Ga., on the 18th instant, by a man named Elisha Keese, who went to the house of Mr. David Gurganus, an old revolutionary man upwards of 90 years of age, who lived pear him, and after some altercation, struck the latter a violent blow on the head with the butt end of a musket, lacerating it severely, and knocking him down. His daughter, a widow lady, named Mary Ellen Pratt, who resided with her father and mother there, came to his relief; whereupon Reese fired the contents of the musket at her, the shot taking effect in her neck, and killing her instantly. He then made his escape, but was pursued, arrested and committed to Macon jail, to await his trial at the next term of Bibb Superior Court in July next. The recovery of Mr. Gurganus was considered doubtful.

Fatal Affray.—An affray occurred in Edinburgh on

Fatal Affray .- An affray occurred in Edinburgh on Fatal Affray.—An affray occurred in Edinburgh on the evening of Saturday the 21st of April, between a Kentucky cattle buyer, whose name we did not learn, and Harvey Watts, (son of Judge Watts,) in which young Watts received a stab from a bowie knife, of which he died, as we learn, on Wednesday night. We know very little of the particulars; but are told that the unfortunate scuffle commenced in a quarrel, in which Watts attempted to put the Kentuckian out of the house, and after cetting into the attest, knives of the house, and after getting into the street, knives were drawn, the Kentuckian receiving a cut on the head, and Watts the stab of which he has since died.

The Hickman Tragedy.—Horrible Lynching.—Several weeks since, a gentleman in Hickman, Ky., had over \$3000 stolen from him; a man living in the same house was suspected. On this suspicion, he was decoyed by his besom friend, Dr. James S. Douglass, to a boat, where a gang of disguised persons seized and gagged him, and took him across the river. The victim, Wiley E. Brinkley, who was not a man of bad character, was then tortured by one hundred and fifty lashes on the bare back, to get from him a confession that he stole the money. He did not confess.

Brinkley kept his bed several days, and vowed revenge. So soon as he could walk, he proceeded out into the street with a loaded double-barreled gun. Dr. Douglass was the first of the band he met, though he had not accompanied them across the river. Brinkley shot one barrel, the load taking effect in the hand of Douglass. The second shot him in the side, and this victim fell, and soon expired.

The murderer told those around him there were five more victims yet. Another murder came very near closing the scene, or rather continuing the acts of the tragedy.

Brinkley surrendered himself to the officers of ins.

of the tragedy.

Brinkley surrendered himself to the officers of jus-

tice, and awaits his trial. The citizens are about equally divided in approval or condemnation:—Cairo Delta.

More of Slavery's Fruits.—The Concordia (Ga.) In-telligencer of Saturday the 14th ultimo, gives the fol-lowing account of an affair which occurred in that neighborhood a few days before. Violence and blood has the South sown, and a like harvest is she reap-ing. So will it be while human nature remains

what it ever has been.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, eight negroes came into Vidalia, and having found the jailor, told him that they—all of them—belonged to Windsor Forest plantation, but had been runaways from it for some months, owing to the cruelty of the negro overseer on that plantation; that being unable longer to live in the woods, they had agreed to return home on Monday night last, but before doing so, determined to Monday night last, but before doing so, determined to Monday night last, but before doing so, determined to a light unner the solution of the word, Freeman drew a pistol, and presented it as if to fire, and was in the act of shooting, when ation, they went to the 'quarters,' made the proposal for a moderate punishment to the negro overseer, and it having been rejected, and severe punishment threatened, they killed him with sticks. They told

ten property-holders who are citizens of the parish. We learn that the negro overseer who was killed was one of the most valuable and faithful of his race.

Tragedy in Mississippi.-The New Orleans Pica

Supposed Murder.—A correspondent writing from Eatonton, informs us that Col. Daniel Ross, a planter of Putnam county, was found dead on the morning of the 22d instant, about a quarter of a mile from his house, having been shot in the head and face the night previous. No farther particulars of the affair had reached Eatonton.—Savansah Georgian.

Homscide and Assignation.—A man, named Jefferson Bates, was killed near Kingston, Autauga county, has week, under the following circumstances:—He was riding in company with his brother, and stopped, as was subsequented discovered, in consequence of an assignation he had made with a female of questions the reputation. While in company with the girl, had

THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE SOUTH.

EVERY DAY OCCURRENCES.

Shot.—We learn by the officers of the Peytons, that Thomas B. Patten, of Louisiana, shot Dr. R. L. Graves

Several arrests have been made.—Montgomery, (Ala.)

Angus McSween, a young man of good educa-tion and standing, was shockingly stabbed at Wades-boro', (N. C.,) by James Watson, who was suffered to escape by the by-standers. McSween is recover-ing, though his wounds were supposed to be mor-

Bloody Affray.—A fight occurred in New Orleans, on the 8th instant, between Henry Cassidy, sailmaker, and Wm. Duncan, carpenter, and the probability was, that both of 'the parties would die of the wounds received during the struggle. They were brothers-in-law.

Three murders were committed in St. Louis on the night of the 6th. One of the murdered men at-tempted to pacify two wrangling Germans, who kill-od him for interfering.

Daniel Cummins, on Monday night, being a lodger at the tavern of Mr. Kennedy in Baltimore, broke open the trunks of two fellow-lodgers, named Morrison and Reardon, and made off with their contents. Being subsequently taken, he was cruelly beaten by Reardon, Morrison, and one Rillons—his skull fractured, and such other injuries inflicted that he is likely to die. The three, and Kennedy the landlord, have been arrested.

13 Alphonse Alpuente, who killed Joseph Le-blanc, a waiter in the United States restaurant at N. Orleans, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

Murder of a Watchman by two Blacks .- The watch man of Westpoint mill was murdered on Saturday night by two black men, laborers, who have since been arrested.—Charleston paper, June 12.

Arrest on a Charge of Murder.—From informat received by Justice Pennington, a warrant was in Arrest on a Charge of Murder.—From information received by Justice Pennington, a warrant was issued by him, and placed in the hands of officers Lee, Nicholson and Milroy, who yesterday arrested Capt. Edward Pascal, of Calvert county, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Wm. G. Wood in that county, on the 22d of February last, and upon which charge a negro named Ray was also arrested in this city two or three weeks ago. Pascal, it appears, came to this city in consequence of the strong suspicion. city two or three weeks ago. Pascul, it appears, came to this city in consequence of the strong suspicion resting on him, and went to his mother's residence. The officers, on going there yesterday, were told he was not in the house; but on search being made, he was found stowed away in the garret. He was taken before Justice Pennington, and, after undergoing an examination, was committed to jail for a farther hearing. Bullimore Pariot. ing .- Baltimore Patriot.

Texas.—The Galveston News gives an account of a rencontre between two soldiers of the 8th regiment at San Antonia, during which one of them was killed with the bayonet. The murderer was arrested and confined in jail.

The Louisville Democrat states that a duel was fought near Newport, (Ky.,) between Singer, the Cincinnati schoolmaster, who was horsewhipped by a Mrs. Tuxford, and Smith the attorney, who completed the business by knocking him down. The duel was fought with pistols at eleven paces, and at the first fire Smith was shot through the thigh, and Singer through the arm—whereat the assembled crowd gave three cheers, and the belligerents left the ground.

Shooting at Independence.-We learn from Indepe

as if to fire, and was in the act of shooting, when Howard also drew and fired. Both pistols went off simultaneously—that of Freeman missing its aim. The ball from Capt. Howard's pistol entered the right for a moderate punishment to the negro overseer, and body .- St. Louis Republican

threatened, they killed him with sticks. They told the jailor that all of their number were implicated in the murder, and had now come forward to give themselves into the hands of justice. The time of this surrender was at or near daybreak.

All of these negroes were straightway committed to jail, while the coroner and a summoned jury proceeding the process of the desired process of the desired process. All of these negroes were straightway committed to jail, while the coroner and a summoned jury proceed ed to the scene of the described murder, and held the proper inquest. They found the negro overseer dead, without the skin of any part of his body having been scratched, even. He had been beaten to death. The negroes will undergo a preliminary trial here on Tuesday next, before Thomas Edwards, Esq., and ten property-holders who are citizens of the parish. some report seven, bodies have been found in the San Antonio river and the ditch leading from the Alamo to the head of the river, supposed to have been drowned. The names of two only have been as certained—Davenport and Frazer—the latter employ ed in this office.'

certained—Davenport and Frazer—the latter employed in Mississippi.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ultimo publishes a long account, for which we have no room, of an affray at a "grocery, in Napoleon, Miss., on the night of the 18th ult. A project for the location of a school had led to a dispute, and a meeting was called on the subject. A quarrel arose, and one of the men, Matthew Kohinson, was killed—'eut all to pieces'—one account says. Another, named Charles P. Eager, was nearly killed, and several others were severely wounded. N. L. Mitchell and soveral others have been arrested as concerned in the affray.

Stabbed.—The Forsyth (Ga.) Bee learns by letter, that Mr. Weston, the agent of the Sable Meloulists, who was interrupting the performance by making a noise outside, which he attempted to suppress. It was thought Mr. Weston could not survive, the dirk having entered his stomach. It seems that even boys carry dirks in Marietta.

Killed.—We learn that Isaac B. Gore, formerly aclerk on one of the Keokuck packets, was shot on the Plains, a few days ago, by Arthur Shearer, former Postmaster at Hannibal. They were both bound for California, the latter with his wife, with whom Gore was detected in illicit intercourse, and was killed by the enraged husband on the spot.—St. Lowis Organ.

On the 1st, an affray took place at Benson, Miss, between John A. Cason and Washington Luce, in which Luce was killed by a pistol shot.

Misrder over the Gambling Table.—An affray occurred in the edge of Alabamas, across the line from Holmes. A little edge of Alabamas, across the line from Holmes. A little edge of Alabamas, across the line from Holmes. A little edge of Alabamas, across the line from Holmes. A little edge of the former, the deep of the feel was more aggravated, as Dean had both the subject. To make the matter still worse, Dean matter still worse dearn, an account of the latter feloniously taking and carrying awa

Life in Tennessee.—On Sunday last, says the Memphis Inquirer, as a negro boy belonging to James Mason was passing some wagoners, about uine miles out on the stage line road, he was shot through the head by a man named Briggs, a wagoner from Mississippi It seems that Briggs hailed the boy, who was riding by peaceably, attending to his own business, and refused to stop, when Briggs drew a pistol, and killed him instantly. him instantly.

previous. No farther particulars of the affair had reached Eatonton.—Savannah Georgian.

If A white pedlar was found murdered near Bush Furnace. Md. Mrs. Preston, an aged widow who lived alone in a cottage in Buckeyestown, Md., was found shockingly murdered with an axe, and a small sum of money which she was known to have, was me sing.

Elisha Roese has been arrested at Macon, Geo., for an atrocious murder. He had been suitor to a widow lady, Mrs. Pratt, and being rejected, made threats of violence, which induced her father to get out a peace warrant. Roese immediately sought out the father and assaulted him, and on the daughter interfering, who have the daughter interfering, who have the second process of the second process

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